

**BOARD OF EDUCATION
HIGH POINT REGIONAL HIGH SCHOOL
299 Pidgeon Hill Road
Sussex, New Jersey 07451
(973-875-7205)**



June 2, 2017

Lead Testing Notification

Dear Parents & Staff – High Point Regional High School

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, The High Point Regional High School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, The High Point Regional High School District will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 $\mu\text{g/l}$ (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for the High Point Regional High School. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 56 samples taken, all but 3 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 $\mu\text{g/l}$ [ppb]).

The table(s) below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 $\mu\text{g/l}$ for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action The High Point Regional High School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

In the coming weeks, we will be working on solutions to maintain a reduced lead level in these areas and conduct follow up testing. Only after appropriate remedial measures have been completed and follow up testing completed, will the drinking water locations be placed back into service.

High Point Regional High School

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Gym Cheer Room Girls Side Sink HPR—SO-CheerRm	40.9	Disconnected sink, placed barrier preventing usage. The sink fixture will be replaced. An additional sink is located in the area if needed.
Hallway by Gym Left Side Drinking Fountain Bubbler HPR-FB-HW by Gym 01	19.5	Disconnected drinking fountain, Placed barrier preventing usage. The drinking fountain will be replaced. Additional drinking fountains are located in the hallway
Cafeteria Left Side Drinking Fountain Bubbler HPR-FB-Café 01	15.5	Disconnected drinking fountain, Placed barrier preventing usage. Additional drinking fountains are located in the cafeteria

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead

content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

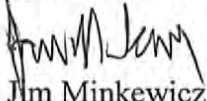
For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office at each school for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. The results are also available on our website at www.hpregonal.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Mr. Michael Parigi, Facilities Manager at 973-875-7205 ext. 1276.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at our school facilities or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,



Jim Minkewicz
Business Administrator

HOLLAND TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT

Mr. David Bailey, Superintendent
Dr. Nancy Yard, Principal/Curriculum Coordinator

908-995-2401
www.hollandschool.org



May 11, 2017

Dear School Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, the Holland Township School District began testing our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, the District has implemented immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 $\mu\text{g/l}$ (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet, providing an alternate water source, and leaving the outlet off until re-sampling shows results below the action level.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Holland Township School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 46 samples taken, all but one (1) tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 $\mu\text{g/l}$ [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlet that tested above the 15 $\mu\text{g/l}$ for lead on a 1st-Draw sample, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	Results ($\mu\text{g/l}$ or ppb)	Remedial Action
CST Hallway - near Art Room SunRoc Chiller (water fountain)	23	Outlet has been turned off and will remain out of service. A new unit is planned for installation over the Summer and will be fully tested prior to any usage.

A single water tap at the location above where sampling results exceed the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 $\mu\text{g/l}$ [ppb]) has been taken out of service. A new chiller (water fountain) at this location is planned for replacement over the Summer Recess. The new unit will not be put into service until that location has been fully tested and determined to be safe for drinking. Alternate drinking fountains are available while this one is shut off.

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and

HOLLAND TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT

Mr. David Bailey, Superintendent
Dr. Nancy Yard, Principal/Curriculum Coordinator

908-995-2401
www.hollandschool.org



developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the full test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.hollandschool.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact David Pawlowski at the Holland Township School District Business Office, 908-995-2401.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "David Bailey".

David Bailey
Superintendent



HOLMDEL TOWNSHIP PUBLIC SCHOOLS

"A COMMITMENT TO EXCELLENCE"

Office of the Superintendent of Schools
65 McCampbell Road
Holmdel, NJ 07733
phone: 732 946-1800
fax: 732 946-1875

March 23, 2017

Dear Members of the Holmdel Township School District Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and to remain in compliance with Department of Education regulations, the Holmdel Township School District is in the process of testing all of our schools' drinking water outlets for lead. As we receive them, the results for each individual school will be posted on the district website.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, the Holmdel Township School District will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we have completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within our district. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 227 samples taken, all but 5 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water and food preparation outlets (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water and food preparation outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action the Holmdel Township School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Building	Sample Location	Level	Remedial Action
Village School	N/A	N/A	All Village School drinking water/food preparation outlets tested below lead action level
Indian Hill School	Sample IHF 22 (Water Fountain-Nurse's Office)	16.4 µg/l	Water turned off; fountain to be replaced and retested
William R. Satz School	Sample K2 (Sink-Food Service Kitchen)	30.2 µg/l	Water turned off and sign posted "DO NOT DRINK-SAFE FOR HAND WASHING ONLY" Faucet to be replaced and retested.
	Sample K3 (Sink-Food Service Kitchen)	34.9 µg/l	Water turned off and sign posted "DO NOT DRINK-SAFE FOR HAND WASHING ONLY" Faucet to be replaced and retested.
Holmdel High School	Sample HSCA 2 (Sink-Culinary Arts Room)	21.4 µg/l	Water turned off and sign posted "DO NOT DRINK-SAFE FOR HAND WASHING ONLY" Faucet to be replaced and retested.
	Sample HSCC 1 (Cafeteria - Cappuccino Maker)	131 µg/l	Water turned off, plumbing to machine to be replaced and retested.

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

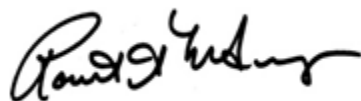
Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.holmdelschools.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Ernest Tricomi, Director of Plant, Operations and Maintenance at the Holmdel Township School District, 732-946-1813 ext. 3421.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

Sincerely,



Dr. Robert McGarry
Superintendent of Schools

HOPEWELL CREST SCHOOL

122 Sewall Road, Bridgeton, New Jersey. 08032
(856) 451-9203

MS. MEGHAN E. PRICE
Superintendent/Principal

MR. JOHN OGBIN
Vice Principal/Curriculum Coordinator

MRS. STEPHANIE KUNTZ
School Business Administrator

April 28, 2017

Hopewell Township Board of Education
Hopewell Crest School

Dear Hopewell Crest School Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, Hopewell Crest School tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Hopewell Crest School will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Hopewell Crest School. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the _45_ samples taken, all but _6_ tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action Hopewell Crest School has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Classroom 103 sink ID # HCES – 1-103-SB-P	65.3	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK- SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
Classroom 108 sink ID # HCES – 1-108-SB-P	16.5	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK- SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
Classroom 109 sink	20.6	Posted signage "DO NOT

It is the mission of the Hopewell Crest School to ensure that all children have the right to learn the New Jersey Core Content Curriculum Standards in a safe environment, where they will work to their fullest potential to become productive citizens in a technological world. In doing so, they will attain life-long physical, social, academic and emotional skills through the partnership of parents, staff and a supportive community.

ID # HCES – 1-109-SB-P		DRINK- SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY”
Classroom 110 sink ID # HCES – 1-110-SB-P	16.5	Posted signage “DO NOT DRINK- SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY”
Classroom 146 sink ID # HCES – 1-146PREP- CF-P	35.2	Posted signage “DO NOT DRINK- SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY”
Classroom 173 sink ID # HCES – 1-173-SB-P	31.8	Posted signage “DO NOT DRINK- SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY”

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person’s total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person’s total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of

8:30 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.hopewellcrest.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Stephanie Kuntz at the Business Office, (856)451-0210 ext. 230.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

Meghan Price
Superintendent of Schools



Howell Township Public Schools

PROUD OF OUR SCHOOLS – CONCERNED FOR OUR CHILDREN

Joseph J. Isola
Superintendent of Schools
jisola@howell.k12.nj.us

(732) 751-2480 ext. 3828
FAX (732) 919-1060

January 13, 2017

New Jersey Department of Education
PO Box 500
Trenton, NJ 08625-0500

Sent via e-mail: Leadtesting@doe.state.nj.us

To Whom It May Concern:

On December 27th, December 28th, and December 29th, 2016, the Howell Township Board of Education conducted lead in drinking water sampling. The lead in drinking water sampling was conducted in accordance with the New Jersey Schools Lead in Drinking Water Regulations; N.J.A.C. 6A:26-1.2;12.4 and the USEPA “3 T’s for Reducing Lead in Drinking Water in Schools”. A total of three-hundred and fifty seven (357) drinking water samples were analyzed from all drinking water outlets to which a student or staff member has or may have access to in all Howell Township Board of Education facilities.

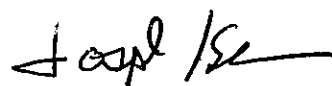
Of the 357 samples taken, all but 13 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]). In compliance with N.J.A.C. 6A:26-1.2;12.4 twenty-four hour notification requirements to the Department of Education, the table below identifies the water outlets that tested above the 15 ppb for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary immediate remedial action Howell Township School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Greenville Point of Entry ID #: GRE-POE Point of Entry	16.8	Taken out of service

Flush Sample Results	Non-Detect	
Griebling Point of Entry ID #: GS-POE Point of Entry	116	Taken out of service
Flush Sample Results	1.25	
Griebling Kitchen ID #: GS-20	38.2	Immediately taken out of service
Flush Sample Results	2.07	
Land O' Pines Room 40 ID #: LOP-08	76	Immediately taken out of service
Flush Sample Results	2.85	
Land O' Pines Hallway Near Room 7A ID #: LOP-10	20.5	Immediately taken out of service
Flush Sample Results	27.1	
Middle School North Point of Entry ID #: MSN-POE	871	Taken out of service
Flush Sample Results	3.01	
Middle School North Room C205 ID #: MSN-51	15.4	Immediately taken out of service
Flush Sample Results	1.03	
Middle School North Room C201 ID #: MSN-57	20.4	Immediately taken out of service
Flush Sample Results	1.3	
Ramtown Point of Entry ID #: RAM-POE	16.1	Taken out of service
Flush Sample Results	1.56	
Southard/PAL Room 22 ID #: PAL-15	37.0	Immediately taken out of service
Flush Sample Results	12.3	
Southard/PAL Room 22 ID #: PAL-16	52.5	Immediately taken out of service

Flush Sample Results	6.02	
Southard/PAL Hallway near Room 20 ID #: PAL-17	19.3	Immediately taken out of service
Flush Sample Results	9.35	
Taunton Hallway near Room 19 ID #: TAU-16	15.1	Immediately taken out of service
Flush Sample Results	Non-Detect	

Sincerely,



Joseph J. Isola

JJI:tas

C: Members of the Howell Township Board of Education
Dr. Lester Richens, Interim Executive County Superintendent of Schools
Mr. David Joye, Interim Executive County Business Official

INTERNATIONAL CHARTER SCHOOL OF TRENTON
105 Grand Street Trenton, NJ 08611 609-394-3114 Fax 609-394-3116

10/12/16

International Charter School of Trenton (ICST)
105 Grand Street
Trenton, NJ 08611

Dear ICST Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, ICST tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, ICST will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 $\mu\text{g/l}$ (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for ICST. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 16 samples taken, all but 1 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 $\mu\text{g/l}$ [ppb]).

We are happy to report that all drinking and food preparation sources accessible to students are below the action level of 15 $\mu\text{g/l}$ (parts per billion [ppb]). The only source that tested above the action level is a utility sink off limits to students.

The table below identifies the drinking water outlet that tested above the 15 $\mu\text{g/l}$ for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action ICST has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in $\mu\text{g/l}$ (ppb)	Remedial Action
<u>Off Limits to Students</u> Basement Kitchen Sink Left Spout ID#38990-01	60.8	Although this outlet is not used for drinking water or food preparation purposes we posted signage "DO NOT DRINK- SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
<u>Off Limits to Students</u> Basement Kitchen Sink Right Spout ID# 38990-02	16.7	Although this outlet is not used for drinking water or food preparation purposes we posted signage "DO NOT DRINK- SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"

Sample Location	Second Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Off Limits to Students Basement Kitchen Sink Left Spout ID#38990-01	2.7	Although this outlet is not used for drinking water or food preparation purposes we posted signage "DO NOT DRINK- SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" Source aerator was removed and cleaned
Off Limits to Students Basement Kitchen Sink Right Spout ID# 38990-02	3.3	Although this outlet is not used for drinking water or food preparation purposes we posted signage "DO NOT DRINK- SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" Source aerator was removed and cleaned

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

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Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.internationalcs.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Melissa Benford at the 609-394-3111.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

Melissa Benford
Director of International Charter School of Trenton



JACKSON SCHOOL DISTRICT

151 Don Connor Boulevard
Jackson, NJ 08527

(732) 833-4601
FAX (732) 833-4609

Dr. Stephen Genco, Superintendent

March 23, 2017

Jackson School District
151 Don Connor Boulevard
Jackson, New Jersey 08527

Sent via e-mail: Leadtesting@doe.state.nj.us

To whom it may concern:

On March 11, 2017, the Jackson School District conducted lead in drinking water sampling. The lead in drinking water sampling was conducted in accordance with the New Jersey Schools Lead in Drinking Water Regulations; N.J.A.C. 6A:26-1.2;12.4 and the USEPA "3 T's for Reducing Lead in Drinking Water in Schools". A total of two hundred and twenty-one (221) drinking water samples were analyzed from all drinking water outlets to which a student or staff member has or may have access to. An additional two-hundred and eighty-four (284) samples were collected on Sunday March 19, 2017 at the remaining sampling locations in the district. The Jackson School District will send another notification to the Department of Education upon receiving and verifying the results for the March 19th samples.


Of the 221 samples taken on March 11, 2017, all but 17 tested below the lead action level established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]). In compliance with N.J.A.C. 6A:26-1.2;12.4 twenty-four (24) hour notification requirements to the Department of Education, the table below identifies the water outlets that tested above the 15 ppb for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary immediate remedial action the Jackson School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Facility	Sampling ID	Initial Result in µg/l (ppb)	Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Administration Building	AB-POE	20	0.91	Posted as "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
Administration Building	AB-WF-02	48	26.7	Immediately taken out of service
Goetz Middle School	CG-WF-08	17	5.85	Immediately taken out of service
Goetz Middle School	CG-S-11	66	10	Posted as "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
Goetz Middle School	CG-WF-19	30	3.32	Immediately taken out of service
Goetz Middle School	CG-S-21	35	ND	Posted as "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
Goetz Middle School	CG-S-27	51	1.43	Posted as "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
Goetz Middle School	CG-WF-28	74	3.78	Immediately taken out of service
Goetz Middle School	CG-S-30	20	0.553	Posted as "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"

Facility	Sampling ID	Initial Result in $\mu\text{g/l}$ (ppb)	Flush Result in $\mu\text{g/l}$ (ppb)	Remedial Action
Goetz Middle School	CG-S-31	30	0.89	Posted as "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
Goetz Middle School	CG-S-32	35	ND	Posted as "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
Johnson Elementary	HCJ-POE	75	40	Posted as "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
Johnson Elementary	HCJ-WF-15	15	ND	Immediately taken out of service
Liberty High School	JL-IM-42	27	ND	Immediately taken out of service
Liberty High School	JL-IM-54	37	9	Immediately taken out of service
Crawford-Rodriguez Elementary	CRE-POE	850	255	Posted as "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"

*ND = Non Detectable – Below the detection limit of 0.5 ppb

Superintendent Name (Print): Dr. Stephen Genco

Signature:  Date: March 23, 2017

cc: Judith DeStefano-Anen, Ed.D., Acting Executive County Superintendent
Charles Muller, Interim Executive County School Business Official



JACKSON SCHOOL DISTRICT

151 Don Connor Boulevard
Jackson, NJ 08527

(732) 833-4601
FAX (732) 833-4609

Dr. Stephen Genco, Superintendent

April 3, 2017

Jackson School District
151 Don Connor Boulevard
Jackson, New Jersey 08527

Sent via e-mail: Leadtesting@doe.state.nj.us

To whom it may concern:


On March 19, 2017 the Jackson School District conducted lead in drinking water sampling. The lead in drinking water sampling was conducted in accordance with the New Jersey Schools Lead in Drinking Water Regulations; N.J.A.C. 6A:26-1.2;12.4 and the USEPA "3 T's for Reducing Lead in Drinking Water in Schools". A total of two-hundred and eighty-four (284) drinking water samples were analyzed from all drinking water outlets to which a student or staff member has or may have access to.

Of the 284 samples taken on March 19, 2017, all but 8 tested below the lead action level established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]). In compliance with N.J.A.C. 6A:26-1.2;12.4 twenty four hour notification requirements to the Department of Education, the table below identifies the water outlets that tested above the 15 ppb for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary immediate remedial action Jackson School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Facility	Sampling ID	Initial Result in µg/l (ppb)	Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Memorial High School	JM-POE	24.7	1.42	Posted as "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
Memorial High School	JM-WF-20	23.8	12.60	Immediately taken out of service
Memorial High School	JM-IM-60	26.0	1.50	Immediately taken out of service
Memorial High School	JM-S-65	39.2	2.30	Posted as "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
Memorial High School	JM-S-74	20.6	1.23	Posted as "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
Switlik Elementary School	SES-POE	412.0	12.4	Posted as "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
McAuliffe Middle School	CM-S-43	18.1	0.650	Posted as "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
Transportation	TG-POE	61.8	0.821	Posted as "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"

*ND = Non Detectable – Below the detection limit of 0.5 ppb

Superintendent Name (Print): Dr. Stephen Genco

Signature: 

Date: April 3, 2017

cc: Judith DeStefano-Anen, Ed.D., Acting Executive County Superintendent
Charles Muller, Interim Executive County School Business Official

Dr. Thomas Tramaglini
Superintendent



Vincent A. Gonnella
School Business Administrator/
Board Secretary
Ext. 1550

Kenilworth Public Schools
Office of the School Business Administrator/Board Secretary
www.kenilworthschools.com
426 Boulevard
Kenilworth, New Jersey 07033
908-276-1644

February 15, 2017

Sent via e-mail: Leadtesting@doe.state.nj.us

To whom it may concern:

Kenilworth Public Schools conducted lead in drinking water sampling in accordance with the New Jersey Schools Lead in Drinking Water Regulations; N.J.A.C. 6A:26-1.2;12.4 and the USEPA “3 T’s for Reducing Lead in Drinking Water in Schools” in May 2016. A total of one hundred and forty six (146) drinking water samples were collected from all drinking water outlets to which a student or staff member has or may have access to in all Kenilworth Board of Education facilities.

Of the 146 samples collected, all but 1 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]). In compliance with N.J.A.C. 6A:26-1.2;12.4 notification requirements to the Department of Education the table below identifies the water outlets that tested above the 15 ppb for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary immediate remedial action Kenilworth School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Harding Elementary School Kitchen Hand Sink ID #: HES-S-27	74.8	Posted as “Not for Drinking Water Use” Line flushed and retested – levels 15 ppb
Flush Sample Results	Non-Detect	

These results were shared with the parents and community and posted on the district’s website.



*Office of the Superintendent
Keyport Public Schools*

Lisa Savoia, Ed.D.
Superintendent

May 10, 2017

Keyport Board of Education
370 Broad Street
Keyport, NJ 07735

Dear Keyport School Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, Keyport Board of Education tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Keyport Public Schools will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Keyport Public Schools. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 77 samples taken, all but five (5) tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action Keyport Public Schools has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
KCS-1 st Floor Tech Room Sink	24.1	Outlet has been shutdown and will be replaced. It will be resampled prior to use.
KHS-Girls Locker Room- Drinking Fountain	28.2	Outlet has been shutdown and will be replaced. It will be resampled prior to use.
KHS-Drinking Fountain #2 outside room 109	18.1	Outlet has been shutdown and will be replaced. It will be resampled prior to use.
KHS-Kitchen Food Prep Sink	25.3	Outlet has been shutdown and will be replaced. It will be resampled prior to use.
KHS-Drinking Fountain outside room 209	181	Outlet has been shutdown and will be replaced. It will be resampled prior to use.



Office of the Superintendent Keyport Public Schools

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At very high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.kpsdschools.org.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

Lisa M. Savoia, Ed.D.
Superintendent



Lakeland Regional High School

205 Conklintown Road
Wanaque, New Jersey 07465-2198
973-835-1900
FAX: 973-835-2834

HUGH E. BEATTIE
SUPERINTENDENT

March 21, 2017

Dear Lakeland Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, Lakeland Regional HS tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Lakeland will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for **non-drinking** purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Lakeland Regional HS. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 56 samples taken, all but 17 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action Lakeland Regional HS has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations. **Please note that Lakeland had taken proactive steps before testing and replaced eight (8) of our older water coolers with new, state-of-the art water coolers. All those new coolers tested as "ND" lead Not Detected. We will be replacing all the remaining water coolers with this newer model before re-testing.**

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Water Cooler Outside Physics Rm 511 ID # 745370	19	Disconnected. To be replaced with NEW water Cooler before retesting.

Water Cooler Outside Chem Rm 510 ID # 745371	18	Disconnected To be replaced with NEW water Cooler before retesting.
Water Cooler Faculty Rm Hall ID # 745376	20	Disconnected To be replaced with NEW water Cooler before retesting.
Water Cooler Boys' Locker Room ID # 745379	23	Disconnected To be replaced with NEW water Cooler before retesting.
Water Cooler Hockey Closet ID # 745384	18	Disconnected Cooler already replaced but must be re-tested.
Water Cooler Class Room 403 Hallway ID # 745396	18	Disconnected To be replaced with NEW water Cooler before retesting.
Spigot Trainer's Room ID # 745383	27	Disconnected In-line filter to be installed.
Sink Library back office ID # 745375	21	Non-Drinking Sign Posted Faucet to be replaced then re-tested.
Foods Room West Building ID # 745392	36	Non-Drinking Sign Posted Faucet to be replaced then re-tested. 3 other GOOD sinks in room.
Foods Room West Building ID # 745393	17	Non-Drinking Sign Posted Faucet to be replaced then re-tested. 3 other GOOD sinks in room.
Foods Room East Building ID # 745359	20	Non-Drinking Sign Posted Faucet to be replaced then re-tested. 5 other GOOD sinks in room.
Nurse's Office West Building ID # 745386	30	Non-Drinking Sign Posted Bottled water to be used for drinking water until faucets are replaced and re-tested.
Nurse's Office West Building ID # 745387	17	Non-Drinking Sign Posted Bottled water to be used for drinking water until faucets are replaced and re-tested.
Nurse's Office West Building ID # 745388	37	Non-Drinking Sign Posted Bottled water to be used for drinking water until faucets are replaced and re-tested.
Cafeteria	97	Non-Drinking Sign Posted

East Building ID # 745347		Faucet to be replaced then re-tested. 2 other GOOD sinks in room.
Cafeteria East Building ID # 745348	40	Non-Drinking Sign Posted Faucet to be replaced then re-tested. 2 other GOOD sinks in room.
Cafeteria East Building ID # 745351	110	Non-Drinking Sign Posted Faucet to be replaced then re-tested. 2 other GOOD sinks in room.

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of

8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at <http://www.lakeland.k12.nj.us>. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact William Grimes, Facilities Coordinator, at the Lakeland Regional HS, 973-835-1900 x519.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

Hugh Beattie
Superintendent of Schools



March 29, 2017

LEAP Academy University Charter School
130 North Broadway
Camden, NJ 08102

Dear LEAP Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, LEAP Academy has tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, LEAP Academy will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within LEAP Academy. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 56 samples taken, all but 1 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action LEAP Academy has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Lower School kitchen prep sink ID #SLE-00-B-11-FP-P	39.0	Disconnected outlet. Faucet and supply lines are being replaced including water filtration unit.

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause

STEM Elementary School Campus
639 Cooper Street
Camden, NJ 08102
Main #: 856-614-5600
Fax: 856-614-5601

STEM Upper Elementary School Campus
549 Cooper Street
Camden, NJ 08102
Main #: 856-614-0400
Fax: 856-342-7190

STEM Intermediate Campus
532 Cooper Street
Camden, NJ 08102
Main #: 856-614-3292/3290
Fax: 856-541-0526

Dr. Gloria Bonilla-Santiago
Building STEAM High School
Campus
130 North Broadway
Camden, NJ 08102
Main#: 856-614-5640
Fax: 856-338-1036



brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.leapacademycharter.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Ken Verrill at the Business Office, 856-614-5096.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Manuel Delgado", is written over a horizontal line.

Manuel Delgado
Lead Person

STEM Elementary School Campus
639 Cooper Street
Camden, NJ 08102
Main #: 856-614-5600
Fax: 856-614-5601

STEM Upper Elementary School Campus
549 Cooper Street
Camden, NJ 08102
Main #: 856-614-0400
Fax: 856-342-7190

STEM Intermediate Campus
532 Cooper Street
Camden, NJ 08102
Main #: 856-614-3292/3290
Fax: 856-541-0526

Dr. Gloria Bonilla-Santiago
Building STEAM High School
Campus
130 North Broadway
Camden, NJ 08102
Main#: 856-614-5640
Fax: 856-338-1036



EMSL Analytical, Inc.

200 Route 130 North, Cinnaminson, NJ 08077

Phone: (856) 303-2500 Fax: (856) 858-4571 Email: EnvChemistry2@emsl.com

Attn: **Jessica Perrini**
PARS Environmental
500 Horizon Drive
Suite 540
Robbinsville, NJ 08691

3/28/2017

Phone: (609) 890-7277

Fax: (609) 890-9116

The following analytical report covers the analysis performed on samples submitted to EMSL Analytical, Inc. on 3/13/2017. The results are tabulated on the attached data pages for the following client designated project:

**Leap Lower Elementry Campus - SLE / 639 Cooper Street,
Camden, NJ 08102**

The reference number for these samples is EMSL Order #011701853. Please use this reference when calling about these samples. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at (856) 303-2500.

Approved By:

Phillip Worby, Environmental Chemistry
Laboratory Director



The test results contained within this report meet the requirements of NELAP and/or the specific certification program that is applicable, unless otherwise noted.

NELAP Certifications: NJ 03036, NY 10872, PA 68-00367, CA ELAP 1877

Report amended 03/28/2017 15:16:19 Replaces initial report from 03/27/2017 13:58:34 Project description corrected at the client's request.

The samples associated with this report were received in good condition unless otherwise noted. This report relates only to those items tested as received by the laboratory. The QC data associated with the sample results meet the recovery and precision requirements established by the NELAP, unless specifically indicated. All results for soil samples are reported on a dry weight basis, unless otherwise noted. This report may not be reproduced except in full and without written approval by EMSL Analytical, Inc.

**EMSL Analytical, Inc.**

200 Route 130 North, Cinnaminson, NJ 08077

Phone/Fax: (856) 303-2500 / (856) 858-4571

<http://www.EMSL.com>EnvChemistry2@emsl.com

EMSL Order: 011701853
 CustomerID: PARS51
 CustomerPO:
 ProjectID:

Attn: **Jessica Perrini**
PARS Environmental
500 Horizon Drive
Suite 540
Robbinsville, NJ 08691

Phone: (609) 890-7277
 Fax: (609) 890-9116
 Received: 03/13/17 9:00 AM

Project: Leap Lower Elementary Campus - SLE / 639 Cooper Street, Camden, NJ 08102

Analytical Results

Client Sample Description		FB Field-Blank	Collected:		3/11/2017	Lab ID:		0001	
Method	Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Prep Date	Analyst	Analysis Date	Analyst	
200.8	Lead	ND	1.00	µg/L	3/13/2017	AE	3/15/2017	EG	
Client Sample Description		1 SLE-00-B-11-FP-P	Collected:		3/11/2017	Lab ID:		0002	
Method	Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Prep Date	Analyst	Analysis Date	Analyst	
200.8	Lead	39.0	1.00	µg/L	3/13/2017	AE	3/15/2017	EG	
Client Sample Description		2 SLE-00-H-STORAGE-WC1-P	Collected:		3/11/2017	Lab ID:		0003	
Method	Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Prep Date	Analyst	Analysis Date	Analyst	
200.8	Lead	ND	1.00	µg/L	3/13/2017	AE	3/15/2017	EG	
Client Sample Description		3 SLE-00-H-STORAGE-WC2-P	Collected:		3/11/2017	Lab ID:		0004	
Method	Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Prep Date	Analyst	Analysis Date	Analyst	
200.8	Lead	ND	1.00	µg/L	3/13/2017	AE	3/15/2017	EG	
Client Sample Description		4 SLE-01-H-109-WC1-P	Collected:		3/11/2017	Lab ID:		0005	
Method	Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Prep Date	Analyst	Analysis Date	Analyst	
200.8	Lead	ND	1.00	µg/L	3/13/2017	AE	3/15/2017	EG	
Client Sample Description		5 SLE-01-H-109-WC2-P	Collected:		3/11/2017	Lab ID:		0006	
Method	Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Prep Date	Analyst	Analysis Date	Analyst	
200.8	Lead	ND	1.00	µg/L	3/13/2017	AE	3/15/2017	EG	
Client Sample Description		6 SLE-02-H-211-WC1-P	Collected:		3/11/2017	Lab ID:		0007	
Method	Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Prep Date	Analyst	Analysis Date	Analyst	
200.8	Lead	ND	1.00	µg/L	3/13/2017	AE	3/15/2017	EG	
Client Sample Description		7 SLE-02-H-211-WC2-P	Collected:		3/11/2017	Lab ID:		0008	
Method	Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Prep Date	Analyst	Analysis Date	Analyst	

**EMSL Analytical, Inc.**

200 Route 130 North, Cinnaminson, NJ 08077

Phone/Fax: (856) 303-2500 / (856) 858-4571

<http://www.EMSL.com>EnvChemistry2@emsl.com

EMSL Order: 011701853

CustomerID: PARS51

CustomerPO:

ProjectID:

Attn: **Jessica Perrini**
PARS Environmental
500 Horizon Drive
Suite 540
Robbinsville, NJ 08691

Phone: (609) 890-7277
Fax: (609) 890-9116
Received: 03/13/17 9:00 AM

Project: Leap Lower Elementary Campus - SLE / 639 Cooper Street, Camden, NJ 08102

Analytical Results

Client Sample Description 7 **Collected:** 3/11/2017 **Lab ID:** 0008
SLE-02-H-211-WC2-P

Method	Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Prep Date	Analyst	Analysis Date	Analyst
200.8	Lead	ND	1.00	µg/L	3/13/2017	AE	3/15/2017	EG

Client Sample Description 8 **Collected:** 3/11/2017 **Lab ID:** 0009
SLE-03-H-301-WC1-P

Method	Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Prep Date	Analyst	Analysis Date	Analyst
200.8	Lead	ND	1.00	µg/L	3/13/2017	AE	3/15/2017	EG

Client Sample Description 9 **Collected:** 3/11/2017 **Lab ID:** 0010
SLE-03-H-301-WC2-P

Method	Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Prep Date	Analyst	Analysis Date	Analyst
200.8	Lead	ND	1.00	µg/L	3/13/2017	AE	3/15/2017	EG

Definitions:

ND - indicates that the analyte was not detected at the reporting limit

RL - Reporting Limit (Analytical)



EMSL Analytical, Inc.

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Email: EnvChemistry2@emsl.com

Attn:

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PARS Environmental
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Robbinsville, NJ 08691**

3/28/2017

Phone: (609) 890-7277

Fax: (609) 890-9116

The following analytical report covers the analysis performed on samples submitted to EMSL Analytical, Inc. on 3/13/2017. The results are tabulated on the attached data pages for the following client designated project:

**Leap Stem Upper Elementary - SUE / 549 Cooper Street, Camden,
NJ 08102**

The reference number for these samples is EMSL Order #011701859. Please use this reference when calling about these samples. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at (856) 303-2500.

Approved By:

Phillip Worby, Environmental Chemistry
Laboratory Director



The test results contained within this report meet the requirements of NELAP and/or the specific certification program that is applicable, unless otherwise noted.

NELAP Certifications: NJ 03036, NY 10872, PA 68-00367, CA ELAP 1877

Report amended 03/28/2017 15:24:33 Replaces initial report from 03/27/2017 12:21:53 Project description corrected at the client's request.

The samples associated with this report were received in good condition unless otherwise noted. This report relates only to those items tested as received by the laboratory. The QC data associated with the sample results meet the recovery and precision requirements established by the NELAP, unless specifically indicated. All results for soil samples are reported on a dry weight basis, unless otherwise noted. This report may not be reproduced except in full and without written approval by EMSL Analytical, Inc.

**EMSL Analytical, Inc.**

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EMSL Order: 011701859

CustomerID: PARS51

CustomerPO:

ProjectID:

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Phone: (609) 890-7277
 Fax: (609) 890-9116
 Received: 03/13/17 9:00 AM

Project: Leap Stem Upper Elementary - SUE / 549 Cooper Street, Camden, NJ 08102

Analytical Results

Client Sample Description		FB	Collected:		3/11/2017	Lab ID:		0001
		Field-Blank						
Method	Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Prep Date	Analyst	Analysis Date	Analyst
200.8	Lead	ND	1.00	µg/L	3/16/2017	AE	3/17/2017	EG
Client Sample Description		1	Collected:		3/11/2017	Lab ID:		0002
		SUE-01-BASE-H819-WC1-P						
Method	Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Prep Date	Analyst	Analysis Date	Analyst
200.8	Lead	ND	1.00	µg/L	3/16/2017	AE	3/17/2017	EG
Client Sample Description		2	Collected:		3/11/2017	Lab ID:		0003
		SUE-01-BASE-H819-WC2						
Method	Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Prep Date	Analyst	Analysis Date	Analyst
200.8	Lead	ND	1.00	µg/L	3/16/2017	AE	3/17/2017	EG
Client Sample Description		3	Collected:		3/11/2017	Lab ID:		0004
		SUE-01-B-KIT-B02-IM-P						
Method	Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Prep Date	Analyst	Analysis Date	Analyst
200.8	Lead	ND	1.00	µg/L	3/16/2017	AE	3/17/2017	EG
Client Sample Description		4	Collected:		3/11/2017	Lab ID:		0005
		SUE-01-B-KIT-B02-FP1-P						
Method	Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Prep Date	Analyst	Analysis Date	Analyst
200.8	Lead	1.52	1.00	µg/L	3/16/2017	AE	3/17/2017	EG
Client Sample Description		5	Collected:		3/11/2017	Lab ID:		0006
		SUE-01-B-KIT-B02-FP2-P						
Method	Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Prep Date	Analyst	Analysis Date	Analyst
200.8	Lead	1.04	1.00	µg/L	3/16/2017	AE	3/17/2017	EG
Client Sample Description		6	Collected:		3/11/2017	Lab ID:		0007
		SUE-01-B-KIT-B02-KT-P						
Method	Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Prep Date	Analyst	Analysis Date	Analyst
200.8	Lead	2.54	1.00	µg/L	3/16/2017	AE	3/17/2017	EG
Client Sample Description		7	Collected:		3/11/2017	Lab ID:		0008
		SUE-01-1ST-J127-WC1-P						
Method	Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Prep Date	Analyst	Analysis Date	Analyst

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EMSL Order: 011701859

CustomerID: PARS51

CustomerPO:

ProjectID:

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Received: 03/13/17 9:00 AM

Project: Leap Stem Upper Elementary - SUE / 549 Cooper Street, Camden, NJ 08102

Analytical Results

Client Sample Description 7 SUE-01-1ST-J127-WC1-P				Collected: 3/11/2017		Lab ID: 0008		
Method	Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Prep Date	Analyst	Analysis Date	Analyst
200.8	Lead	ND	1.00	µg/L	3/16/2017	AE	3/17/2017	EG
Client Sample Description 8 SUE-01-1ST-J127-WC2-P				Collected: 3/11/2017		Lab ID: 0009		
Method	Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Prep Date	Analyst	Analysis Date	Analyst
200.8	Lead	ND	1.00	µg/L	3/16/2017	AE	3/17/2017	EG
Client Sample Description 9 SUE-01-2ND-H208-WC1-P				Collected: 3/11/2017		Lab ID: 0010		
Method	Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Prep Date	Analyst	Analysis Date	Analyst
200.8	Lead	ND	1.00	µg/L	3/16/2017	AE	3/17/2017	EG
Client Sample Description 10 SUE-01-2ND-H208-WC2-P				Collected: 3/11/2017		Lab ID: 0011		
Method	Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Prep Date	Analyst	Analysis Date	Analyst
200.8	Lead	ND	1.00	µg/L	3/16/2017	AE	3/17/2017	EG
Client Sample Description 11 SUE-01-3RD-M301-WC1-P				Collected: 3/11/2017		Lab ID: 0012		
Method	Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Prep Date	Analyst	Analysis Date	Analyst
200.8	Lead	ND	1.00	µg/L	3/16/2017	AE	3/17/2017	EG
Client Sample Description 12 SUE-01-3RD-M301-WC2-P				Collected: 3/11/2017		Lab ID: 0013		
Method	Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Prep Date	Analyst	Analysis Date	Analyst
200.8	Lead	ND	1.00	µg/L	3/16/2017	AE	3/17/2017	EG

Definitions:

ND - indicates that the analyte was not detected at the reporting limit

RL - Reporting Limit (Analytical)



EMSL Analytical, Inc.

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3/28/2017

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The following analytical report covers the analysis performed on samples submitted to EMSL Analytical, Inc. on 3/13/2017. The results are tabulated on the attached data pages for the following client designated project:

**Stem Intermediate Campus- SIC / 532 Cooper Street, Camden, NJ
08102**

The reference number for these samples is EMSL Order #011701851. Please use this reference when calling about these samples. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at (856) 303-2500.

Approved By:

Phillip Worby, Environmental Chemistry
Laboratory Director



The test results contained within this report meet the requirements of NELAP and/or the specific certification program that is applicable, unless otherwise noted.

NELAP Certifications: NJ 03036, NY 10872, PA 68-00367, CA ELAP 1877

Report amended 03/28/2017 15:04:40 Replaces initial report from 03/27/2017 16:49:03 Project description corrected at the client's request.

The samples associated with this report were received in good condition unless otherwise noted. This report relates only to those items tested as received by the laboratory. The QC data associated with the sample results meet the recovery and precision requirements established by the NELAP, unless specifically indicated. All results for soil samples are reported on a dry weight basis, unless otherwise noted. This report may not be reproduced except in full and without written approval by EMSL Analytical, Inc.

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EMSL Order: 011701851

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CustomerPO:

ProjectID:

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Phone: (609) 890-7277
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 Received: 03/13/17 9:00 AM

Project: Stem Intermediate Campus- SIC / 532 Cooper Street, Camden, NJ 08102

Analytical Results

Client Sample Description		FB Field-Blank	Collected:		3/11/2017	Lab ID:		0001	
Method	Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Prep Date	Analyst	Analysis Date	Analyst	
200.8	Lead	ND	1.00	µg/L	3/16/2017	AE	3/17/2017	EG	
Client Sample Description		2 SIC-01-KIT-122-IM-P	Collected:		3/11/2017	Lab ID:		0002	
Method	Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Prep Date	Analyst	Analysis Date	Analyst	
200.8	Lead	ND	1.00	µg/L	3/16/2017	AE	3/17/2017	EG	
Client Sample Description		1 SIC-01-KIT-122-FP-P	Collected:		3/11/2017	Lab ID:		0003	
Method	Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Prep Date	Analyst	Analysis Date	Analyst	
200.8	Lead	ND	1.00	µg/L	3/16/2017	AE	3/17/2017	EG	
Client Sample Description		3 SIC-01-MAIN-H-WC1-P	Collected:		3/11/2017	Lab ID:		0004	
Method	Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Prep Date	Analyst	Analysis Date	Analyst	
200.8	Lead	ND	1.00	µg/L	3/16/2017	AE	3/17/2017	EG	
Client Sample Description		4 SIC-01-MAIN-H-WC2-P	Collected:		3/11/2017	Lab ID:		0005	
Method	Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Prep Date	Analyst	Analysis Date	Analyst	
200.8	Lead	ND	1.00	µg/L	3/16/2017	AE	3/17/2017	EG	
Client Sample Description		5 SIC-01-H-105-WC1-P	Collected:		3/11/2017	Lab ID:		0006	
Method	Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Prep Date	Analyst	Analysis Date	Analyst	
200.8	Lead	ND	1.00	µg/L	3/27/2017	EG	3/27/2017	EG	
Client Sample Description		6 SIC-01-H-105-WC2-P	Collected:		3/11/2017	Lab ID:		0007	
Method	Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Prep Date	Analyst	Analysis Date	Analyst	
200.8	Lead	ND	1.00	µg/L	3/16/2017	AE	3/17/2017	EG	
Client Sample Description		7 SIC-02-H-222-WC1-P	Collected:		3/11/2017	Lab ID:		0008	
Method	Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Prep Date	Analyst	Analysis Date	Analyst	

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Project: **Stem Intermediate Campus- SIC / 532 Cooper Street, Camden, NJ 08102****Analytical Results**

Client Sample Description 7 **Collected:** 3/11/2017 **Lab ID:** 0008
SIC-02-H-222-WC1-P

Method	Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Prep Date	Analyst	Analysis Date	Analyst
200.8	Lead	ND	1.00	µg/L	3/16/2017	AE	3/17/2017	EG

Client Sample Description 8 **Collected:** 3/11/2017 **Lab ID:** 0009
SIC-02-H-222-WC2-P

Method	Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Prep Date	Analyst	Analysis Date	Analyst
200.8	Lead	ND	1.00	µg/L	3/16/2017	AE	3/17/2017	EG

Client Sample Description 9 **Collected:** 3/11/2017 **Lab ID:** 0010
SIC-02-H-224-WC1-P

Method	Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Prep Date	Analyst	Analysis Date	Analyst
200.8	Lead	ND	1.00	µg/L	3/16/2017	AE	3/17/2017	EG

Client Sample Description 10 **Collected:** 3/11/2017 **Lab ID:** 0011
SIC-02-H-224-WC2-P

Method	Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Prep Date	Analyst	Analysis Date	Analyst
200.8	Lead	ND	1.00	µg/L	3/16/2017	AE	3/17/2017	EG

Client Sample Description 11 **Collected:** 3/11/2017 **Lab ID:** 0012
SIC-02-H-322-WC1-P

Method	Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Prep Date	Analyst	Analysis Date	Analyst
200.8	Lead	ND	1.00	µg/L	3/16/2017	AE	3/17/2017	EG

Client Sample Description 12 **Collected:** 3/11/2017 **Lab ID:** 0013
SIC-02-H-322-WC2-P

Method	Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Prep Date	Analyst	Analysis Date	Analyst
200.8	Lead	ND	1.00	µg/L	3/16/2017	AE	3/17/2017	EG

Client Sample Description 13 **Collected:** 3/11/2017 **Lab ID:** 0014
SIC-02-H-320-WC1-P

Method	Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Prep Date	Analyst	Analysis Date	Analyst
200.8	Lead	ND	1.00	µg/L	3/16/2017	AE	3/17/2017	EG

Client Sample Description 14 **Collected:** 3/11/2017 **Lab ID:** 0015
SIC-02-H-320-WC2-P

Method	Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Prep Date	Analyst	Analysis Date	Analyst
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**EMSL Analytical, Inc.**

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EMSL Order: 011701851

CustomerID: PARS51

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Received: 03/13/17 9:00 AM

Project: Stem Intermediate Campus- SIC / 532 Cooper Street, Camden, NJ 08102

Analytical Results

Client Sample Description 14 **Collected:** 3/11/2017 **Lab ID:** 0015
SIC-02-H-320-WC2-P

Method	Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Prep Date	Analyst	Analysis Date	Analyst
200.8	Lead	ND	1.00	µg/L	3/16/2017	AE	3/17/2017	EG

Definitions:

ND - indicates that the analyte was not detected at the reporting limit

RL - Reporting Limit (Analytical)



EMSL Analytical, Inc.

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3/28/2017

Phone: (609) 890-7277

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The following analytical report covers the analysis performed on samples submitted to EMSL Analytical, Inc. on 3/13/2017. The results are tabulated on the attached data pages for the following client designated project:

**Stem High School Campus- SHS / 130 N Broadway, Camden,
NJ 08102**

The reference number for these samples is EMSL Order #011701857. Please use this reference when calling about these samples. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at (856) 303-2500.

Approved By:

Phillip Worby, Environmental Chemistry
Laboratory Director



The test results contained within this report meet the requirements of NELAP and/or the specific certification program that is applicable, unless otherwise noted.

NELAP Certifications: NJ 03036, NY 10872, PA 68-00367, CA ELAP 1877

Report amended 03/28/2017 15:22:54 Replaces initial report from 03/27/2017 12:14:49 Project description corrected at the client's request.

The samples associated with this report were received in good condition unless otherwise noted. This report relates only to those items tested as received by the laboratory. The QC data associated with the sample results meet the recovery and precision requirements established by the NELAP, unless specifically indicated. All results for soil samples are reported on a dry weight basis, unless otherwise noted. This report may not be reproduced except in full and without written approval by EMSL Analytical, Inc.

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EMSL Order: 011701857

CustomerID: PARS51

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 Received: 03/13/17 9:00 AM

Project: **Stem High School Campus- SHS / 130 N Broadway, Camden, NJ 08102****Analytical Results**

Client Sample Description		FB	Collected:		3/11/2017	Lab ID:	0001		
		Field-Blank							
Method	Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Prep Date	Analyst	Analysis Date	Analyst	
200.8	Lead	ND	1.00	µg/L	3/13/2017	AE	3/15/2017	EG	
Client Sample Description		18	Collected:		3/11/2017	Lab ID:	0002		
		SHS-12-H-1202-WC1-P							
Method	Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Prep Date	Analyst	Analysis Date	Analyst	
200.8	Lead	ND	1.00	µg/L	3/13/2017	AE	3/15/2017	EG	
Client Sample Description		17	Collected:		3/11/2017	Lab ID:	0003		
		SHS-12-H-1202-WC2-p							
Method	Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Prep Date	Analyst	Analysis Date	Analyst	
200.8	Lead	ND	1.00	µg/L	3/13/2017	AE	3/15/2017	EG	
Client Sample Description		16	Collected:		3/11/2017	Lab ID:	0004		
		SHS-11-H-1102-WC-P							
Method	Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Prep Date	Analyst	Analysis Date	Analyst	
200.8	Lead	ND	1.00	µg/L	3/13/2017	AE	3/15/2017	EG	
Client Sample Description		15	Collected:		3/11/2017	Lab ID:	0005		
		SHS-10-H-1002-WC-P							
Method	Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Prep Date	Analyst	Analysis Date	Analyst	
200.8	Lead	ND	1.00	µg/L	3/13/2017	AE	3/15/2017	EG	
Client Sample Description		14	Collected:		3/11/2017	Lab ID:	0006		
		SHS-09-H-902-WC-P							
Method	Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Prep Date	Analyst	Analysis Date	Analyst	
200.8	Lead	ND	1.00	µg/L	3/13/2017	AE	3/15/2017	EG	
Client Sample Description		13	Collected:		3/11/2017	Lab ID:	0007		
		SHS-08-H-802-WC-P							
Method	Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Prep Date	Analyst	Analysis Date	Analyst	
200.8	Lead	ND	1.00	µg/L	3/13/2017	AE	3/15/2017	EG	
Client Sample Description		12	Collected:		3/11/2017	Lab ID:	0008		
		SHS-07-H-702-WC-P							
Method	Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Prep Date	Analyst	Analysis Date	Analyst	

**EMSL Analytical, Inc.**

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EMSL Order: 011701857

CustomerID: PARS51

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ProjectID:

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 Received: 03/13/17 9:00 AM

Project: **Stem High School Campus- SHS / 130 N Broadway, Camden, NJ 08102**

Analytical Results

Client Sample Description 12 **Collected:** 3/11/2017 **Lab ID:** 0008
 SHS-07-H-702-WC-P

Method	Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Prep Date	Analyst	Analysis Date	Analyst
200.8	Lead	ND	1.00	µg/L	3/13/2017	AE	3/15/2017	EG

Client Sample Description 11 **Collected:** 3/11/2017 **Lab ID:** 0009
 SHS-06-H-602-WC-P

Method	Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Prep Date	Analyst	Analysis Date	Analyst
200.8	Lead	ND	1.00	µg/L	3/13/2017	AE	3/15/2017	EG

Client Sample Description 10 **Collected:** 3/11/2017 **Lab ID:** 0010
 SHS-05-H-502-WC-P

Method	Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Prep Date	Analyst	Analysis Date	Analyst
200.8	Lead	ND	1.00	µg/L	3/13/2017	AE	3/15/2017	EG

Client Sample Description 9 **Collected:** 3/11/2017 **Lab ID:** 0011
 SHS-04-H-402-WC-P

Method	Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Prep Date	Analyst	Analysis Date	Analyst
200.8	Lead	ND	1.00	µg/L	3/13/2017	AE	3/15/2017	EG

Client Sample Description 8 **Collected:** 3/11/2017 **Lab ID:** 0012
 SHS-03-H-302-WC-P

Method	Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Prep Date	Analyst	Analysis Date	Analyst
200.8	Lead	ND	1.00	µg/L	3/13/2017	AE	3/15/2017	EG

Client Sample Description 7 **Collected:** 3/11/2017 **Lab ID:** 0013
 SHS-02-H-202-WC-P

Method	Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Prep Date	Analyst	Analysis Date	Analyst
200.8	Lead	ND	1.00	µg/L	3/13/2017	AE	3/15/2017	EG

Client Sample Description 6 **Collected:** 3/11/2017 **Lab ID:** 0014
 SHS-01-H-RESTROOM-WC-P

Method	Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Prep Date	Analyst	Analysis Date	Analyst
200.8	Lead	ND	1.00	µg/L	3/13/2017	AE	3/15/2017	EG

Client Sample Description 5 **Collected:** 3/11/2017 **Lab ID:** 0015
 SHS-01-RM-104-IM-P

Method	Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Prep Date	Analyst	Analysis Date	Analyst

**EMSL Analytical, Inc.**

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Project: **Stem High School Campus- SHS / 130 N Broadway, Camden, NJ 08102****Analytical Results**

Client Sample Description 5 SHS-01-RM-104-IM-P				Collected: 3/11/2017		Lab ID: 0015		
Method	Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Prep Date	Analyst	Analysis Date	Analyst
200.8	Lead	ND	1.00	µg/L	3/13/2017	AE	3/15/2017	EG
Client Sample Description 3 SHS-01-KIT-KT-1-P				Collected: 3/11/2017		Lab ID: 0016		
Method	Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Prep Date	Analyst	Analysis Date	Analyst
200.8	Lead	ND	1.00	µg/L	3/13/2017	AE	3/15/2017	EG
Client Sample Description 4 SHS-01-KIT-KT-2-P				Collected: 3/11/2017		Lab ID: 0017		
Method	Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Prep Date	Analyst	Analysis Date	Analyst
200.8	Lead	2.56	1.00	µg/L	3/13/2017	AE	3/15/2017	EG
Client Sample Description 1 SHS-01-KIT-FP-1-P				Collected: 3/11/2017		Lab ID: 0018		
Method	Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Prep Date	Analyst	Analysis Date	Analyst
200.8	Lead	ND	1.00	µg/L	3/13/2017	AE	3/15/2017	EG
Client Sample Description 2 SHS-01-KIT-FP-2-P				Collected: 3/11/2017		Lab ID: 0019		
Method	Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Prep Date	Analyst	Analysis Date	Analyst
200.8	Lead	1.88	1.00	µg/L	3/13/2017	AE	3/15/2017	EG

Definitions:

ND - indicates that the analyte was not detected at the reporting limit

RL - Reporting Limit (Analytical)

LEBANON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT

70 BUNNVALE ROAD CALIFON, NJ 07830-4199

PHONE: 908-638-4521 FAX: 908-638-5511

Jason R. Kornegay, Superintendent

Valley View School

400 Route 513
Califon, NJ 07830
Phone: 908-832-2175
Fax: 908-832-6280
Patricia A. Bell, Principal

Abigail Postma, Business Administrator/Board Secretary

Colleen Andrade, Coordinator of Special Services
Phone: 908-832-2174
Fax: 908-832-5068

Woodglen School

70 Bunnvale Road
Califon, NJ 07830
Phone: 908-638-4111
Fax: 908-638-8418
Michael B. Rubright, Principal

March 21, 2017

Lebanon Township School District

Dear Lebanon Township School District Community:

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community, Lebanon Township School District has been conducting testing of our schools' drinking water for lead.

Why Test School Drinking Water for Lead?

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years old. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At very high levels, lead can even cause brain damage.

To protect public health, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suggests that schools and day care facilities test their drinking water for lead. If lead is found at any water outlet at levels above 15 parts per billion (ppb), EPA recommends taking action to reduce the lead.

Is Our School's Drinking Water Safe?

Yes, our schools' water is safe. Lebanon Township School District is currently performing testing of our schools' drinking water for lead. Of the 64 water samples analyzed (from Valley View School) to date, only 6 showed lead levels above the 15 ppb mark. In other words, 91% of the water outlets tested did not have any lead problems.

It is important to note that sampling is still ongoing. Follow-up samples will be taken at each of the outlets that indicated lead levels above the specified threshold. Until then, we will be isolating these outlets so that they will not be used for drinking water purposes.

The first round of testing indicated lead at levels higher than the 15 ppb threshold at the following outlets at Valley View School:

1. Food Prep Outlet (C) in 1st floor Kitchen
2. Food Prep Outlet (E) in 1st floor Kitchen
3. First Floor Drinking Water Fountain in Hallway by Room 1
4. First Floor Drinking Water Fountain in Classroom 10
5. First Floor Faucet in Classroom 12
6. First Floor Drinking Water Fountain in Classroom 12

Confirmatory samples will be taken at each of these outlets. If the fixtures are identified to contain lead or lead parts, we will replace the part or plumbing. While we continue with the sampling process, we will ensure that no one uses these outlets until the problem has been fixed.

How Can I Learn More?

You can see a copy of all of our water testing results at the school district's administrative office, which is open Monday to Friday from 8:00 am to 4:00 pm and on our Web site at (www.lebtwpk8.org). For more information about water quality in our schools, please contact Jason Kornegay at (908) 638-4521. For information about water quality and sampling for lead at home, contact your local water supplier or state drinking water agency.

Sincerely,

Jason Kornegay

Jason R. Kornegay



LENAPE REGIONAL HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT

K. KIKI KONSTANTINOS ADMINISTRATION
AND STAFF DEVELOPMENT BUILDING

93 WILLOW GROVE ROAD
SHAMONG, NEW JERSEY 08088

609-268-2000
FAX: 609-268-8971

CAROL L. BIRNBOHM, Ed.D., *Superintendent of Schools*

JAMES H. HAGER, *Business Administrator/Board Secretary*

LENAPE HIGH SCHOOL
SHAWNEE HIGH SCHOOL
CHEROKEE HIGH SCHOOL
SENECA HIGH SCHOOL

April 5, 2017

RE: Cherokee High School Water Testing

Dear LRHSD Community,

The administration and board of education of the Lenape Regional High School District is committed to fulfilling our mission, which in part states: "to develop physically and emotionally healthy students who excel in an ever-changing world..." To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, we tested Cherokee High School drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Lenape Regional High School District will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]).

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), we completed a plumbing profile of Cherokee High School. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. **Of the 123 samples taken, 118 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]) and 5 tested above the lead action level.**

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action we have taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location & ID #	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
CC120 Braising Faucet #12 CHSS FP	60	All outlets will be shut down for use and we will follow the required DEP investigative protocol.
CC120 Steam Kettle #13 CHSS FP	730	
CC120 Steamer Direct Connect #14 CHSS FP	27.0	
C-100 Hall Girl's Locker Exit (L) #14-CHSN-DW	26.6	
C-100 Hall Girl's Locker Exit (R) #15-CHSN-DW	18.6	

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our district office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. It is also available on our website at www.lrhdsd.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Anthony Voiro, Director of Buildings & Grounds, at 609-268-2000, extension 5525.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider. If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Your child's and our employees' health and safety is the LRHSD's highest priority. "Partnerships with families and the community" to provide "a secure, challenging and energizing environment" also is integral to the LRHSD mission. We value your partnership and are happy to address any questions or concerns you may have about our lead testing program.

Sincerely,



Carol L. Birnbohm, Ed.D.
Superintendent of Schools



LENAPE REGIONAL HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT

K. KIKI KONSTANTINOS ADMINISTRATION
AND STAFF DEVELOPMENT BUILDING

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LENAPE HIGH SCHOOL
SHAWNEE HIGH SCHOOL
CHEROKEE HIGH SCHOOL
SENECA HIGH SCHOOL

March 29, 2017

RE: Lenape High School Water Testing

Dear LRHSD Community,

The administration and board of education of the Lenape Regional High School District is committed to fulfilling our mission, which in part states: "to develop physically and emotionally healthy students who excel in an ever-changing world..." To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, we tested Lenape High School drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Lenape Regional High School District will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]).

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), we completed a plumbing profile of Lenape High School. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. **Of the 114 samples taken, 102 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]) and 12 tested above the lead action level.**

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action we have taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location & ID #	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Steamer South Kitchen #4-LHS-FP	74.0	All outlets will be shut down for use and we will follow the required DEP investigative protocol.
Braising Pan South Kitchen #5-F-LHS-FP	28.2	
Sink D-100 Left #43-LHS-DW	425	
Sink D-100 Middle #44-LHS-DW	332	
Sink D-100 Right #45-LHS-DW	162	
Sink D-104 Middle #48-LHS-DW	17.4	
Fountain D-104 #49.1-LHS-DW	15.8	
Fountain Hall D-104 #49.2-LHS-DW	41.8	
Sink North Kitchen Right #91-LHS-KC	345	
Braising Pan North Kitchen #97-LHS-FP	200	
Sink Nurse #101-LHS-NS	26.6	
Sink Home Concession #110-LHS	19.0	

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance.

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Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our district office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. It is also available on our website at www.lrhdsd.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Anthony Vairo, Director of Buildings & Grounds, at 609-268-2000, extension 5525.

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Your child's and our employees' health and safety is the LRHSD's highest priority. "Partnerships with families and the community" to provide "a secure, challenging and energizing environment" also is integral to the LRHSD mission. We value your partnership and are happy to address any questions or concerns you may have about our lead testing program.

Sincerely,



Carol L. Birnbohm, Ed.D.
Superintendent of Schools

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Client: Coastal Environmental
721 Flittertown Rd
Hammonton NJ 08037

Report Date: 3/24/2017
Report No.: 532323 - Lead Water
Project:
Project No.: Lenape SD - Lenape High LIW Initial

Client: COA212

LEAD WATER SAMPLE ANALYSIS SUMMARY

Lab No.: 6180487 Client No.: 1-LHS-POE	Location: Boiler Rm POE, 3-19-17	Result(ppb): <2.00
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Lab No.: 6180488 Client No.: 2-LHS-WC	Location: Fountain South Cafe Left, 3-19-17	Result(ppb): 3.60
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Lab No.: 6180489 Client No.: 3-LHS-WC	Location: Fountain South Cafe Right, 3-19-17	Result(ppb): 8.80
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Lab No.: 6180490 Client No.: 4-LHS-FP	Location: Steamer South Kitchen, 3-19-17	Result(ppb): 74.0
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Lab No.: 6180491 Client No.: 6-LHS-KC	Location: Sink South Kitchen, 3-19-17	Result(ppb): 3.50
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Lab No.: 6180492 Client No.: 7-LHS-KC	Location: Sink South Kitchen, 3-19-17	Result(ppb): 4.70
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Lab No.: 6180493 Client No.: 8-LHS-FP	Location: Coffee Pot South Kitchen L, 3-19-17	Result(ppb): <2.00
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Lab No.: 6180494 Client No.: 9-LHS-FP	Location: Coffee Pot South Kitchen R, 3-19-17	Result(ppb): <2.00
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Lab No.: 6180495 Client No.: 10-LHS-IM	Location: Ice Machine South Kitchen, 3-19-17	Result(ppb): <2.00
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Please refer to the Appendix of this report for further information regarding your analysis.

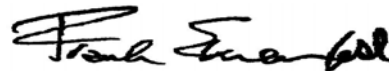
Date Received: 3/20/2017

Date Analyzed: 03/24/2017

Signature:

Analyst: Mark Stewart

Approved By:



Frank E. Ehrenfeld, III
Laboratory Director

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Client: Coastal Environmental
721 Flittertown Rd
Hammonton NJ 08037

Report Date: 3/24/2017
Report No.: 532323 - Lead Water
Project:
Project No.: Lenape SD - Lenape High LIW Initial

Client: COA212

LEAD WATER SAMPLE ANALYSIS SUMMARY

Lab No.: 6180496
Client No.: 11-LHS-KC

Location: Double Sink South Kitchen, 3-19-17

Result(ppb): 5.80

Lab No.: 6180497
Client No.: 11.1-LHS-FP

Location: Coffee Maker South Cafe, 3-19-17

Result(ppb): <2.00

Lab No.: 6180498
Client No.: 12-LHS-FP

Location: Sink B-106, 3-19-17

Result(ppb): 8.60

Lab No.: 6180499
Client No.: 13-LHS-WC

Location: Fountain Band Hall L, 3-19-17

Result(ppb): <2.00

Lab No.: 6180500
Client No.: 14-LHS-WC

Location: Fountain Band Hall R, 3-19-17

Result(ppb): <2.00

Lab No.: 6180501
Client No.: 15-LHS-DW

Location: Fountain Hall A-100, 3-19-17

Result(ppb): <2.00

Lab No.: 6180502
Client No.: 16-LHS-DW

Location: Fountain Hall A-105, 3-19-17

Result(ppb): 6.50

Lab No.: 6180503
Client No.: 17-LHS-TL

Location: Sink South Faculty Rm, 3-19-17

Result(ppb): 4.90

Lab No.: 6180504
Client No.: 18-LHS-WC

Location: Fountain Hall A-112, 3-19-17

Result(ppb): <2.00

Please refer to the Appendix of this report for further information regarding your analysis.

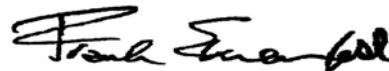
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Hammonton NJ 08037

Report Date: 3/24/2017
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Project No.: Lenape SD - Lenape High LIW Initial

Client: COA212

LEAD WATER SAMPLE ANALYSIS SUMMARY

Lab No.:6180505 **Location:**Fountain Hall A-204, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**9.00
Client No.:19-LHS-DW

Lab No.:6180506 **Location:**Fountain Hall A-203, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**3.60
Client No.:20-LHS-DW

Lab No.:6180507 **Location:**Fountain Hall A-214, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**6.20
Client No.:21-LHS-DW

Lab No.:6180508 **Location:**Fountain Hall A-E104, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**<2.00
Client No.:22-LHS-DW

Lab No.:6180509 **Location:**Fountain Hall A-E105, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**<2.00
Client No.:23-LHS-DW

Lab No.:6180510 **Location:**Fountain Weight Rm, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**<2.00
Client No.:24-LHS-WC

Lab No.:6180511 **Location:**Fountain Near Trainer's Rm Right, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**<2.00
Client No.:25-LHS-WC

Lab No.:6180512 **Location:**Fountain Near Trainer's Rm Left, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**<2.00
Client No.:26-LHS-WC

Lab No.:6180513 **Location:**Ice Machine Trainer's Rm-Wet Area, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**<2.00
Client No.:27-LHS-IM

Please refer to the Appendix of this report for further information regarding your analysis.

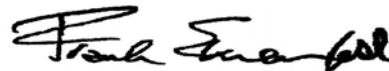
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Frank E. Ehrenfeld, III
Laboratory Director

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Hammonton NJ 08037

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Project No.: Lenape SD - Lenape High LIW Initial

Client: COA212

LEAD WATER SAMPLE ANALYSIS SUMMARY

Lab No.:6180514 **Location:**Ice Machine Trainer's Rm, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**<2.00
Client No.:28-LHS-IM

Lab No.:6180515 **Location:**Fountain South Gym Girl's Side, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**<2.00
Client No.:29-LHS-WC

Lab No.:6180516 **Location:**Fountain South Gym Boy's Side, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**<2.00
Client No.:30-LHS-WC

Lab No.:6180517 **Location:**Dual Fountain S. Gym Foyer L-A, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**<2.00
Client No.:31-LHS-WC

Lab No.:6180518 **Location:**Dual Fountain S. Gym Foyer L-B, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**<2.00
Client No.:32-LHS-WC

Lab No.:6180519 **Location:**Dual Fountain S. Gym Foyer R-A, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**<2.00
Client No.:33-LHS-WC

Lab No.:6180520 **Location:**Dual Fountain S. Gym Foyer R-B, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**<2.00
Client No.:34-LHS-WC

Lab No.:6180521 **Location:**Fountain Hall B-102, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**12.5
Client No.:35-LHS-DW

Lab No.:6180522 **Location:**Sink D-103, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**<2.00
Client No.:36-LHS-EC

Please refer to the Appendix of this report for further information regarding your analysis.

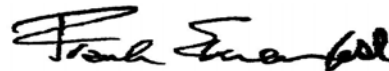
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Hammonton NJ 08037

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Project:
Project No.: Lenape SD - Lenape High LIW Initial

Client: COA212

LEAD WATER SAMPLE ANALYSIS SUMMARY

Lab No.:6180523 **Location:**Sink D-103, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**<2.00
Client No.:37-LHS-EC

Lab No.:6180524 **Location:**Sink D-103, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**<2.00
Client No.:38-LHS-EC

Lab No.:6180525 **Location:**Sink D-103, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**2.00
Client No.:39-LHS-EC

Lab No.:6180526 **Location:**Sink D-103, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**<2.00
Client No.:40-LHS-EC

Lab No.:6180527 **Location:**Sink D-103, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**<2.00
Client No.:41-LHS-EC

Lab No.:6180528 **Location:**Sink D-105, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**13.8
Client No.:42-LHS-EC

Lab No.:6180529 **Location:**Sink D-100 Left, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**425
Client No.:43-LHS-DW

Lab No.:6180530 **Location:**Sink D-100 Middle, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**332
Client No.:44-LHS-DW

Lab No.:6180531 **Location:**Sink D-100 Right, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**162
Client No.:45-LHS-DW

Please refer to the Appendix of this report for further information regarding your analysis.

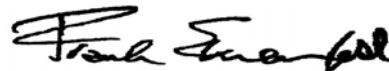
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721 Flittertown Rd
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Report Date: 3/24/2017
Report No.: 532323 - Lead Water
Project:
Project No.: Lenape SD - Lenape High LIW Initial

Client: COA212

LEAD WATER SAMPLE ANALYSIS SUMMARY

Lab No.:6180532 **Location:**Fountain Hall D-100, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**<2.00
Client No.:46-LHS-DW

Lab No.:6180533 **Location:**Sink D-104 Left, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**8.90
Client No.:47-LHS-DW

Lab No.:6180534 **Location:**Sink D-104 Middle, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**17.4
Client No.:48-LHS-DW

Lab No.:6180535 **Location:**Sink D-104 Right, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**10.8
Client No.:49-LHS-DW

Lab No.:6180536 **Location:**Fountain D-104, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**15.8
Client No.:49.1-LHS-DW

Lab No.:6180537 **Location:**Fountain Hall D-104, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**41.8
Client No.:49.2-LHS-DW

Lab No.:6180538 **Location:**Sink D-106 Left, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**14.1
Client No.:50-LHS-DW

Lab No.:6180539 **Location:**Sink D-106 Middle, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**3.20
Client No.:51-LHS-DW

Lab No.:6180540 **Location:**Sink D-106 Right, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**6.80
Client No.:52-LHS-DW

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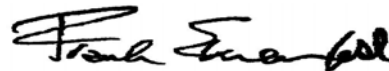
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Project No.: Lenape SD - Lenape High LIW Initial

Client: COA212

LEAD WATER SAMPLE ANALYSIS SUMMARY

Lab No.:6180541 **Location:**Fountain D-106, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**4.50
Client No.:52.1-LHS-DW

Lab No.:6180542 **Location:**Fountain Near Media Ctr Entry Left, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**4.30
Client No.:53-LHS-WC

Lab No.:6180543 **Location:**Fountain Near Media Ctr Entry Ctr, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**<2.00
Client No.:54-LHS-WC

Lab No.:6180544 **Location:**Fountain Near Media Ctr Entry Right, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**<2.00
Client No.:55-LHS-WC

Lab No.:6180545 **Location:**Sink Media Ctr Office, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**<2.00
Client No.:56-LHS-FP

Lab No.:6180546 **Location:**Fountain Hall LDTV Left, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**<2.00
Client No.:57-LHS-WC

Lab No.:6180547 **Location:**Fountain Hall LDTV Center, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**<2.00
Client No.:58-LHS-WC

Lab No.:6180548 **Location:**Fountain Hall LDTV Right, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**4.00
Client No.:59-LHS-WC

Lab No.:6180549 **Location:**Fountain Hall ND34 Right, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**<2.00
Client No.:60-LHS-DW

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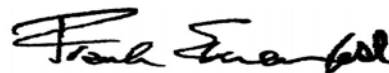
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Signature:

Analyst: Mark Stewart

Approved By:



Frank E. Ehrenfeld, III
Laboratory Director

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Client: Coastal Environmental
721 Flittertown Rd
Hammonton NJ 08037

Report Date: 3/24/2017
Report No.: 532323 - Lead Water
Project:
Project No.: Lenape SD - Lenape High LIW Initial

Client: COA212

LEAD WATER SAMPLE ANALYSIS SUMMARY

Lab No.:6180550 **Location:**Fountain Hall ND34 Left, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**<2.00
Client No.:61-LHS-DW

Lab No.:6180551 **Location:**Fountain Hall ND-26 Right, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**<2.00
Client No.:62-LHS-DW

Lab No.:6180552 **Location:**Fountain Hall ND-26 Center, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**<2.00
Client No.:63-LHS-DW

Lab No.:6180553 **Location:**Fountain Hall ND-26 Left, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**<2.00
Client No.:64-LHS-DW

Lab No.:6180554 **Location:**Sink Faculty Rm NCG, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**4.20
Client No.:65-LHS-TL

Lab No.:6180555 **Location:**Fountain North Boy's Locker Rm, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**9.10
Client No.:66-LHS-DW

Lab No.:6180556 **Location:**Fountain Hall North Boy's Right, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**<2.00
Client No.:67-LHS-WC

Lab No.:6180557 **Location:**Fountain Hall North Boy's Middle, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**3.40
Client No.:68-LHS-DW

Lab No.:6180558 **Location:**Fountain Hall North Boy's Left, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**2.00
Client No.:69-LHS-DW

Please refer to the Appendix of this report for further information regarding your analysis.

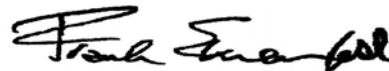
Date Received: 3/20/2017

Date Analyzed: 03/24/2017

Signature:

Analyst: Mark Stewart

Approved By:



Frank E. Ehrenfeld, III
Laboratory Director

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Client: Coastal Environmental
721 Flittertown Rd
Hammonton NJ 08037

Report Date: 3/24/2017
Report No.: 532323 - Lead Water
Project:
Project No.: Lenape SD - Lenape High LIW Initial

Client: COA212

LEAD WATER SAMPLE ANALYSIS SUMMARY

Lab No.:6180559 **Location:**Fountain Hall North Girl's Locker Rm, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**2.50
Client No.:69.1-LHS-DW

Lab No.:6180560 **Location:**Sink NA-14, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**2.80
Client No.:70-LHS-EC

Lab No.:6180561 **Location:**Sink NA-14, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**2.40
Client No.:71-LHS-EC

Lab No.:6180562 **Location:**Sink NA-14, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**2.80
Client No.:72-LHS-EC

Lab No.:6180563 **Location:**Sink NA-14, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**2.60
Client No.:73-LHS-EC

Lab No.:6180564 **Location:**Sink NA-14, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**<2.00
Client No.:74-LHS-EC

Lab No.:6180565 **Location:**Dual Fountain Hall NA/NB (L), 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**<2.00
Client No.:76-LHS-WC

Lab No.:6180566 **Location:**Dual Fountain Hall NA/NB (R), 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**<2.00
Client No.:77-LHS-WC

Lab No.:6180567 **Location:**Dual Fountain Hall North Faculty (R), 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**<2.00
Client No.:78-LHS-WC

Please refer to the Appendix of this report for further information regarding your analysis.

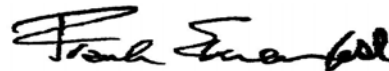
Date Received: 3/20/2017

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Signature:

Analyst: Mark Stewart

Approved By:



Frank E. Ehrenfeld, III
Laboratory Director

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Client: Coastal Environmental
721 Flittertown Rd
Hammonton NJ 08037

Report Date: 3/24/2017
Report No.: 532323 - Lead Water
Project:
Project No.: Lenape SD - Lenape High LIW Initial

Client: COA212

LEAD WATER SAMPLE ANALYSIS SUMMARY

Lab No.:6180568 **Location:**Dual Fountain Hall North Faculty (L), 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**<2.00
Client No.:79-LHS-WC

Lab No.:6180569 **Location:**Dual Fountain Hall Near Stove (L), 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**<2.00
Client No.:80-LHS-WC

Lab No.:6180570 **Location:**Dual Fountain Hall Near Stove (R), 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**<2.00
Client No.:81-LHS-WC

Lab No.:6180571 **Location:**Dual Fountain N. Cafe Near Boy's Lav (L), 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**<2.00
Client No.:82-LHS-WC

Lab No.:6180572 **Location:**Dual Fountain N. Cafe Near Boy's Lav (R), 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**<2.00
Client No.:83-LHS-WC

Lab No.:6180573 **Location:**Sink North Cafe Shack, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**11.2
Client No.:84-LHS-FP

Lab No.:6180574 **Location:**Dual Fountain N. Cafe Near Girl's Lav (L), 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**<2.00
Client No.:85-LHS-WC

Lab No.:6180575 **Location:**Dual Fountain Near Girl's Lav (R), 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**<2.00
Client No.:86-LHS-WC

Lab No.:6180576 **Location:**Dual Fountain Near Dressing Rm (L), 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**<2.00
Client No.:87-LHS-WC

Please refer to the Appendix of this report for further information regarding your analysis.

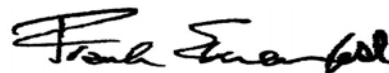
Date Received: 3/20/2017

Date Analyzed: 03/24/2017

Signature:

Analyst: Mark Stewart

Approved By:



Frank E. Ehrenfeld, III
Laboratory Director

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Client: Coastal Environmental
721 Flittertown Rd
Hammonton NJ 08037

Report Date: 3/24/2017
Report No.: 532323 - Lead Water
Project:
Project No.: Lenape SD - Lenape High LIW Initial

Client: COA212

LEAD WATER SAMPLE ANALYSIS SUMMARY

Lab No.:6180577 **Location:**Dual Fountain Near Dressing Rm (R), 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**<2.00
Client No.:88-LHS-WC

Lab No.:6180578 **Location:**Sink North Faculty Rm, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**2.00
Client No.:89-LHS-TL

Lab No.:6180579 **Location:**Coffee Maker North Cafe, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**<2.00
Client No.:90-LHS-FP
Note: Sample turbidity >1.0 NTU. Does not meet Federal and NJ State Primary and Secondary Drinking Water Standards.

Lab No.:6180580 **Location:**Sink North Kitchen Right, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**345
Client No.:91-LHS-KC
Note: Sample turbidity >1.0 NTU. Does not meet Federal and NJ State Primary and Secondary Drinking Water Standards.

Lab No.:6180581 **Location:**Sink North Kitchen Left, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**<2.00
Client No.:92-LHS-KC

Lab No.:6180582 **Location:**Double Sink North Kitchen, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**2.30
Client No.:93-LHS-KC

Lab No.:6180583 **Location:**Coffee Pot N. Kitchen (R), 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**<2.00
Client No.:94-LHS-FP

Lab No.:6180584 **Location:**Coffee Pot N. Kitchen (L), 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**<2.00
Client No.:95-LHS-FP

Lab No.:6180585 **Location:**Steamer N. Kitchen, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**<2.00
Client No.:96-LHS-FP

Please refer to the Appendix of this report for further information regarding your analysis.

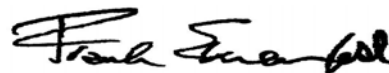
Date Received: 3/20/2017

Date Analyzed: 03/24/2017

Signature:

Analyst: Mark Stewart

Approved By:



Frank E. Ehrenfeld, III
Laboratory Director

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Client: Coastal Environmental
721 Flittertown Rd
Hammonton NJ 08037

Report Date: 3/24/2017
Report No.: 532323 - Lead Water
Project:
Project No.: Lenape SD - Lenape High LIW Initial

Client: COA212

LEAD WATER SAMPLE ANALYSIS SUMMARY

Lab No.:6180586 **Location:**Braising Pan N. Kitchen, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**200

Client No.:97-LHS-FP

Note: Sample turbidity >1.0 NTU. Does not meet Federal and NJ State Primary and Secondary Drinking Water Standards.

Lab No.:6180587 **Location:**Ice Machine North Kitchen, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**<2.00

Client No.:98-LHS-IM

Lab No.:6180588 **Location:**Sink Nurse, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**11.8

Client No.:99-LHS-NS

Note: Sample turbidity >1.0 NTU. Does not meet Federal and NJ State Primary and Secondary Drinking Water Standards.

Lab No.:6180589 **Location:**Sink Nurse, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**7.90

Client No.:100-LHS-NS

Lab No.:6180590 **Location:**Sink Nurse, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**26.6

Client No.:101-LHS-NS

Note: Sample turbidity >1.0 NTU. Does not meet Federal and NJ State Primary and Secondary Drinking Water Standards.

Lab No.:6180591 **Location:**Sink Nurse, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**<2.00

Client No.:102-LHS-NS

Lab No.:6180592 **Location:**Sink Nurse, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**<2.00

Client No.:103-LHS-NS

Lab No.:6180593 **Location:**Sink Nurse, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**<2.00

Client No.:104-LHS-NS

Lab No.:6180594 **Location:**Ice Machine Nurse, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):**<2.00

Client No.:105-LHS-IM

Please refer to the Appendix of this report for further information regarding your analysis.

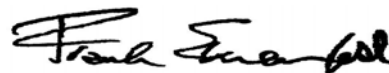
Date Received: 3/20/2017

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Signature:

Analyst: Mark Stewart

Approved By:



Frank E. Ehrenfeld, III
Laboratory Director

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Client: Coastal Environmental
721 Flittertown Rd
Hammonton NJ 08037

Report Date: 3/24/2017
Report No.: 532323 - Lead Water
Project:
Project No.: Lenape SD - Lenape High LIW Initial

Client: COA212

LEAD WATER SAMPLE ANALYSIS SUMMARY

Lab No.: 6180595 **Location:** Sink Main Office Counselor Side, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):** <2.00
Client No.: 106-LHS-FP

Lab No.: 6180596 **Location:** Sink Main Office Kitchen, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):** <2.00
Client No.: 107-LHS-FP

Lab No.: 6180597 **Location:** Sink Main Office Admin Side, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):** 2.10
Client No.: 108-LHS

Lab No.: 6180598 **Location:** Sink Maintenance Garage, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):** <2.00
Client No.: 109-LHS

Lab No.: 6180599 **Location:** Sink Home Consession, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):** 19.0
Client No.: 110-LHS
Note: Sample turbidity >1.0 NTU. Does not meet Federal and NJ State Primary and Secondary Drinking Water Standards.

Lab No.: 6180600 **Location:** Blank, 3-19-17 **Result(ppb):** <2.00
Client No.: Blank

Lab No.: 6180601 **Location:** Braising PAW South Kitchen **Result(ppb):** 28.2
Client No.: 5-F-LHS-FP

Please refer to the Appendix of this report for further information regarding your analysis.

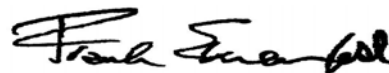
Date Received: 3/20/2017

Date Analyzed: 03/24/2017

Signature:

Analyst: Mark Stewart

Approved By:



Frank E. Ehrenfeld, III
Laboratory Director

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Client: Coastal Environmental
721 Flittertown Rd
Hammonton NJ 08037

Client: COA212

Report Date: 3/24/2017

Report No.: 532323 - Lead Water

Project:

Project No.: Lenape SD - Lenape High LIW Initial

Appendix to Analytical Report:

Customer Contact: Cathy Ledden

Analysis: AAS-GF - ASTM D3559-08D, USEPA 40CFR 141.11B, 2010

This appendix seeks to promote greater understanding of any observations, exceptions, special instructions, or circumstances that the laboratory needs to communicate to the client concerning the above samples. The information below is used to help promote your ability to make the most informed decisions for you and your customers. Please note the following points of contact for any questions you may have.

iATL Customer Service: customerservice@iatl.com

iATL Office Manager: cdavis@iatl.com

iATL Account Representative: Shirley Clark

Sample Login Notes: See Batch Sheet Attached

Sample Matrix: Water

Exceptions Noted: See Following Pages

General Terms, Warrants, Limits, Qualifiers:

General information about iATL capabilities and client/laboratory relationships and responsibilities are spelled out in iATL policies that are listed at www.iATL.com and in our Quality Assurance Manual per ISO 17025 standard requirements. The information therein is a representation of iATL definitions and policies for turnaround times, sample submittal, collection media, blank definitions, quantification issues and limit of detection, analytical methods and procedures, sub-contracting policies, results reporting options, fees, terms, and discounts, confidentiality, sample archival and disposal, and data interpretation.

iATL warrants the test results to be of a precision normal for the type and methodology employed for each sample submitted. iATL disclaims any other warrants, expressed or implied, including warranty of fitness for a particular purpose and warranty of merchantability. iATL accepts no legal responsibility for the purpose for which the client uses test results. Any analytical work performed must be governed by our Standard Terms and Conditions. Prices, methods and detection limits may be changed without notification. Please contact your Customer Service Representative for the most current information.

This confidential report relates only to those item(s) tested and does not represent an endorsement by NIST-NVLAP, AIHA LAP LLC, or any agency of local, state or province governments nor of any agency of the U.S. government.

This report shall not be reproduced except in full, without written approval of the laboratory.

Information Pertinent to this Report:

Analysis by AAS Graphite Furnace:

- ASTM D3559-08D, USEPA 40CFR 141.11B, 2010

- USEPA 200.9Pb, AAS-GF, RL <2 ppb/sample

- USEPA SW 846-7000B:7421 - Pb(AAS-GF, RL <2 ppb/sample)

Certification:

- NYS-DOH No. 11021

- NJDEP No. 03863

Regulatory limit for lead in drinking water is 15.0 parts per billion as cited in EPA 40 CFR 141.11 National Primary Drinking Water Regulations, Subpart B: Maximum contaminant levels for inorganic chemicals.

All results are based on the samples as received at the lab. iATL assumes that appropriate sampling methods have been used and that the data upon which these results are based have been accurately supplied by the client.

Sample results are not corrected for contamination by field or analytical blanks.

PPB = Parts per billion. 1 µg/L = 1 ppb MDL = 0.24 PPB Reporting Limit (RL) = 2.0 PPB

Disclaimers / Qualifiers:

There may be some samples in this project that have a "NOTE:" associated with a sample result. We use added disclaimers or qualifiers to inform the client about something that requires further explanation. Here is a complete list with highlighted disclaimers pertinent to this project. For a full explanation of these and other disclaimers, please inquire at customerservice@iatl.com.

Water Sample Turbidity greater than 1.0 NTU does not meet Federal and NJ State Primary & Secondary Drinking Water Standards.



LENAPE REGIONAL HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT

K. KIKI KONSTANTINOS ADMINISTRATION
AND STAFF DEVELOPMENT BUILDING

93 WILLOW GROVE ROAD
SHAMONG, NEW JERSEY 08088

609-268-2000
FAX: 609-268-8971

CAROL L. BIRNBOHM, Ed.D., *Superintendent of Schools*

JAMES H. HAGER, *Business Administrator/Board Secretary*

LENAPE HIGH SCHOOL
SHAWNEE HIGH SCHOOL
CHEROKEE HIGH SCHOOL
SENECA HIGH SCHOOL

March 29, 2017

RE: Lenape High School Water Testing

Dear LRHSD Community,

The administration and board of education of the Lenape Regional High School District is committed to fulfilling our mission, which in part states: "to develop physically and emotionally healthy students who excel in an ever-changing world..." To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, we tested Lenape High School drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Lenape Regional High School District will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]).

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), we completed a plumbing profile of Lenape High School. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. **Of the 114 samples taken, 102 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]) and 12 tested above the lead action level.**

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action we have taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location & ID #	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Steamer South Kitchen #4-LHS-FP	74.0	All outlets will be shut down for use and we will follow the required DEP investigative protocol.
Braising Pan South Kitchen #5-F-LHS-FP	28.2	
Sink D-100 Left #43-LHS-DW	425	
Sink D-100 Middle #44-LHS-DW	332	
Sink D-100 Right #45-LHS-DW	162	
Sink D-104 Middle #48-LHS-DW	17.4	
Fountain D-104 #49.1-LHS-DW	15.8	
Fountain Hall D-104 #49.2-LHS-DW	41.8	
Sink North Kitchen Right #91-LHS-KC	345	
Braising Pan North Kitchen #97-LHS-FP	200	
Sink Nurse #101-LHS-NS	26.6	
Sink Home Concession #110-LHS	19.0	

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning may contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our district office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. It is also available on our website at www.lrhdsd.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Anthony Vairo, Director of Buildings & Grounds, at 609-268-2000, extension 5525.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider. If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Your child's and our employees' health and safety is the LRHSD's highest priority. "Partnerships with families and the community" to provide "a secure, challenging and energizing environment" also is integral to the LRHSD mission. We value your partnership and are happy to address any questions or concerns you may have about our lead testing program.

Sincerely,



Carol L. Birnbohm, Ed.D.
Superintendent of Schools



LENAPE REGIONAL HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT

K. KIKI KONSTANTINOS ADMINISTRATION
AND STAFF DEVELOPMENT BUILDING

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JAMES H. HAGER, *Business Administrator/Board Secretary*

LENAPE HIGH SCHOOL
SHAWNEE HIGH SCHOOL
CHEROKEE HIGH SCHOOL
SENECA HIGH SCHOOL

April 5, 2017

RE: Shawnee High School Water Testing

Dear LRHSD Community,

The administration and board of education of the Lenape Regional High School District is committed to fulfilling our mission, which in part states: "to develop physically and emotionally healthy students who excel in an ever-changing world..." To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, we tested Shawnee High School drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Lenape Regional High School District will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]).

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), we completed a plumbing profile of Shawnee High School. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. **Of the 96 samples taken, 92 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]) and 4 tested above the lead action level.**

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action we have taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location & ID #	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Scene Shop Eyewash #56 Shaw DW	48.8	All outlets will be shut down for use and we will follow the required DEP investigative protocol.
Braising Pan South Kitchen #65 Shaw DW	16.6	
Sink D-100 Left #70 Shaw DW	19.7	
Sink D-100 Middle #83 Shaw TL	27.2	

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our district office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. It is also available on our website at www.lrhdsd.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Anthony Voiro, Director of Buildings & Grounds, at 609-268-2000, extension 5525.

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Your child's and our employees' health and safety is the LRHSD's highest priority. "Partnerships with families and the community" to provide "a secure, challenging and energizing environment" also is integral to the LRHSD mission. We value your partnership and are happy to address any questions or concerns you may have about our lead testing program.

Sincerely,



Carol L. Birnbohm, Ed.D.
Superintendent of Schools

MICHELLE M. CAPPELLUTI, Ed.D.
Interim Superintendent of Schools
Belhaven Middle School
Linwood, NJ 08221-1669

Phone: (609) 926-6703
Fax: (609) 926-6705



TERI J. WEEKS, CPA
Business Administrator/
Board Secretary
Belhaven Middle School
Linwood, NJ 08221-1669

Phone: (609) 926-6707
Fax: (609) 926-6738

March 20, 2017

Dear Parents and Staff,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. In response to reports finding lead in drinking water in other school districts in New Jersey, to protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, the Linwood School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

The District proactively performed a preliminary test of common area water fountains on March 29, 2016 prior to the State of New Jersey's released guidelines. The Board felt at that time it was important to address the concerns of the public. The results of hallway and common area tested water fountains showed safe level of drinking within the EPA standards. This report has been posted on the district's website.

Upon completion of the State of New Jersey's regulations, the District engaged the services of LEW Corporation, Mountainside, New Jersey to re-test the hallway and common areas and all other water sources in our schools. The results from our water samples were received on March 16, 2017.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within the Linwood School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets, including those originally tested in 2016. Of the 54 samples taken, all but five tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

Remedial Measures

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, we will implement immediate remedial measures for five locations with a result greater than the action level of 15µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead standard, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action the Linwood School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations. In the coming weeks we will be working on a solution and conducting follow up testing.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l	Remedial Action
Belhaven Middle School Cafeteria Kitchen Sink	94	Taken off line for drinking, sign posted hand washing only.
Belhaven Middle School Girls Locker Room Old Gym	820	Taken off line.
Seaview Elementary School Room A-10	34	Taken off line
Seaview Elementary School Cafeteria Kitchen Sink	20	Taken off line for drinking, sign posted hand washing only.
Seaview Elementary School Cafeteria Kitchen Sink	33	Taken off line for drinking, sign posted hand washing only.

Next Steps

The five locations listed above will be tested again to determine the source. Once identified, corrective action will be taken such as replace fixture.

General Information Regarding Lead in Drinking Water

Water Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At very high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.


For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.Linwoodpublicschools.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Teri J. Weeks, School Business Administrator at 609-926-6700 extension 6707.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at these facilities or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,



Michelle M. Cappelluti, Ed.D.
Interim Superintendent of Schools

MMC:dmd



RK Occupational & Environmental Analysis Inc.

401 St. James Ave. Phillipsburg, N.J. 08865
Telephone: 908-454-6316 Fax: 908-454-4818
rkenvironmental@entermall.net

Mold Assessment
and Remediation

April 28, 2016

Health/Safety and
Environmental
Regulatory
Compliance

Mr. Charles Smith
Supervisor of Building & Grounds
Little Falls Board of Education
36 Stevens Avenue
Little Falls, NJ 07424

Right-To-Know

re: **Potable Water Sampling for Lead and Copper**

OSHA/EPA/DOT
Training Programs

Dear Mr. Smith,

Asbestos and Lead
Management

Attached is our report on the water sampling that was performed at the Little Falls Public Schools on April 19, 2016. The sampling was conducted for information purposes to determine if either Lead or Copper was present in the drinking water at the Schools.

Industrial Hygiene/
OSHA Compliance

Sampling results generally were acceptable with low Copper levels, and low or no detectible levels of Lead in most of the water samples collected.

Indoor Air Quality

There were two locations where sample results for Lead exceeded its Action Level of 0.015 mg/L. It is recommended that these locations be taken out of service until they can be inspected, cleaned and retested prior to being returned to service.

Underground/
Aboveground
Storage Tanks

Other than the locations noted in the report, there are no other concerns with the drinking water in the building. If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to call us.

Environmental
Site Assessment

Sincerely,

R. Craig Ellis

Hazardous/
Medical Waste
Management

R. Craig Ellis, BS, MBA
Environmental Health and Safety Specialist

RCE/PDM

(file\Reports\Watertest\Little Falls BOE-161)

Environmental
Audits

Expert Witness/
Litigation Support

Customized
Software

Sampling Results - Lead and Copper in Drinking Water

Little Falls Public Schools District

1. Introduction and Summary

A total of 43 water samples were collected on April 19, 2016 at Little Falls Schools No. 1-3. Sampling results were generally acceptable with low Copper levels, and low or no detectible levels of Lead in most of the water samples collected.

Two locations, one sampling location at Little Falls School No. 1 and one sampling location at School No. 2, had measured Lead levels above the current Action Level of 0.015 mg/L for Lead. These locations should be taken out of service until they can be inspected, cleaned and retested to determine if they can be returned to service or permanently disconnected. All samples at School No. 3 had acceptable levels of Lead and Copper.

All samples are otherwise acceptable. This indicates that the potable water supply is not very aggressive as it relates to its ability to draw either Lead or Copper from the water distribution piping system.

2. Water Sampling Procedures

Sampling protocols and procedures follow EPA guidelines that were developed for schools. They recognize that the typical school building is actually a conglomeration of an original building with one or more additions, each of which may have a different water distribution system. Implicit in this reality is that the older sections of some school buildings may still have Lead service piping. In addition, sections constructed before 1986 are likely constructed using leaded solders and fluxes on Copper water lines.

Other potential sources of Lead in drinking water include brass faucets, fittings, and valves that are used in the municipal and building piping distribution systems. It is important to note that "lead-free" pipe, faucets, pipe fittings, and valves used since 1986 may actually contain up to 8% Lead by weight. In January 2014, this limit was lowered from 8% to 0.2% Lead.

The sampling protocol requires that water be collected prior to any water use at the building to ensure that "first draw water" was taken; that is water that has been standing in the service lines for at least 8 hours (usually overnight).

All samples were collected in contaminant free containers and filled to 250 ml. Laboratory analysis of the water samples was performed by Analytical Laboratory Services, Inc. of Middletown, PA (NJ DEP Certification No. PA010). The analytical method is per EPA 600/4-79-020, Method 200.8 via atomic absorption, platform furnace technique.

The samples were collected early on a weekday morning before staff and students arrived for classes to allow for a "first draw" sample of the water. The first draw samples represent water that has sat idle in the building piping system overnight.

3. Drinking Water Standards for Lead and Copper

Drinking water quality standards promulgated by the EPA and the NJ Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) define maximum contaminant levels (MCL). The MCL is the maximum permissible amount of any regulated contaminants allowed in public drinking water. EPA has also developed MCL goals (or MCLG) that are non-enforceable health goals at levels where no adverse health effects would be expected.

In addition to the MCL, drinking water regulations under “The Lead and Copper Rule” also identify Action Levels. Current MCLG and Action Levels for Lead and Copper are as follows:

	<u>Action Level</u>	<u>MCLG</u>
Lead (mg/l)	0.015	0.0
Copper (mg/l)	1.30	1.30

Action levels for Lead and Copper are distinguished from MCL in that the source of the metals can be from the water delivery system itself. Since neither Lead nor Copper rarely occur in significant quantities in the raw water supplies, its primary source is typically from corrosion of Copper and/or Lead piping.

Finally, the action levels in “The Lead and Copper Rule” apply to the 90th percentile sample for Lead and Copper. The implication of this is that up to 10% of the total sample population can exceed the respective action levels and still be in compliance with the regulation.

4. Sample Results and Discussion

Sampling results for each building are discussed below and summarized in the attached **Tables 1** thru **Table 3**. The complete laboratory analytical report and water sampling log are also appended to this report. All results are expressed as milligrams of Lead or Copper per liter of water (mg/L).

4.1 Little Falls School No. 1

A total of 18 water samples were collected on April 19, 2016. As shown in **Table 1** results, one of the samples had measured Lead levels in excess of the Action Level. This sample was from the Room 211 sink bubbler (LF1-041916-12) with a Lead level of 0.019 mg/L. It was recommended that this location be taken out of service until it can be inspected, cleaned and retested prior to being returned to service.

Of the remaining water samples, 11 samples had no detectible levels of Lead while the others had acceptable Lead levels. All water samples had acceptable levels of Copper.

4.2 Little Falls School No. 2

A total of 16 water samples were collected with the results shown in **Table 2**. Again, one of the samples had measured Lead levels in excess of the Action Level. This sample was from the Room 106 sink bubbler (LF2-041916-07) with a Lead level of 0.14 mg/L. It was recommended

too that this location be taken out of service until it can be inspected, cleaned and retested prior to being returned to service.

All the remaining water samples had acceptable levels of Lead while 6 of those samples had no detectible levels of Lead. All the water samples had acceptable levels of Copper.

4.3 Little Falls School No. 3

A total of 9 water samples were collected with the results as shown in **Table 3**. All the water samples had acceptable levels of Lead and Copper. In addition, 7 of the 9 samples had no detectible levels of Lead. No further action is indicated.

Based on these sampling results, it is apparent that there are no concerns with the drinking water in the building. It is recommended, however, that the school consider repeating this sampling every five (5) years.

Report prepared by:

R. Craig Ellis

R. Craig Ellis, BS, MBA
Environmental Health and Safety Specialist

Approved by:

Patrick D. McGuinness

Patrick D. McGuinness, MS, P.E.
Vice President

Table 1: Water Sampling Data
Little Falls School No. 1: April 19, 2016

Sample No.	Sample Type	Sample Location	Time	Results (mg/L)	
				Cu	Pb
LF1-041916-01	1 st	Hallway - opposite All Purpose Room	6:06	0.12	ND
LF1-041916-02	1 st	Hallway - next to Rm 105	6:10	0.11	0.0033
LF1-041916-03	1 st	Hallway - next to Principal's Office	6:13	0.062	ND
LF1-041916-04	1 st	Nurse's Office - sink next to restroom	6:16	0.12	ND
LF1-041916-05	1 st	Rm 109	6:18	0.10	0.0027
LF1-041916-06	1 st	Hallway - next to Rm 102	6:25	0.12	ND
LF1-041916-07	1 st	Hallway - next to Rm 100	6:28	0.16	ND
LF1-041916-08	1 st	Hallway - btwn Boys Room & Storage Closet	6:34	0.11	ND
LF1-041916-09	1 st	Faculty Lounge	6:36	0.0067	ND
LF1-041916-10	1 st	Hallway - next to Rm 203	6:43	0.15	ND
LF1-041916-11	1 st	Hallway - next to Rm 200	6:45	0.20	0.0020
LF1-041916-12	1 st	Rm 211 sink	6:49	0.080	0.019
LF1-041916-13	1 st	Rm 212 sink	6:51	0.14	0.0025
LF1-041916-14	1 st	Rm 213 sink	6:53	0.11	ND
LF1-041916-15	1 st	Rm 214 sink	6:55	0.11	ND
LF1-041916-16	1 st	Rm 215 sink	6:58	0.17	0.0028
LF1-041916-17	1 st	Rm 216 sink	6:59	0.14	0.0023
LF1-041916-18	1 st	Hallway - btwn Boys Room & Custodial Closet	7:02	0.10	ND

- Note:**
1. ND means Not Detected at or above the Reliability Detection Limit (RDL) of 0.0020 for Lead.
 2. The sample result that exceeds the numeric action level is shown in Bold lettering in the data above.
 3. Sample Types: 1st: First Draw sample collected after water sat in pipe between 8 and 18 hours.
 Flushed: water flushed through tap for at least 2 minutes.

Table 2: Water Sampling Data
Little Falls School No. 2: April 19, 2016

Sample No.	Sample Type	Sample Location	Time	Results (mg/L)	
				Cu	Pb
LF2-041916-01	1 st	Rm 101 - sink	7:17	0.22	0.0040
LF2-041916-02	1 st	Hallway - opposite Rm 104 (right)	7:20	0.17	0.0036
LF2-041916-03	1 st	Hallway - opposite Rm 104 (left)	7:21	0.19	0.0052
LF2-041916-04	1 st	Hallway - next to Women's Room (left)	7:25	0.19	ND
LF2-041916-05	1 st	Hallway - next to Women's Room (right)	7:26	0.15	ND
LF2-041916-06	1 st	Rm 105	7:28	0.26	ND
LF2-041916-07	1 st	Rm 106	7:30	0.38	0.14
LF2-041916-08	1 st	Rm 107	7:33	0.42	0.0073
LF2-041916-09	1 st	Rm 108	7:35	0.23	0.0034
LF2-041916-10	1 st	Nurse's Office - sink	7:39	0.096	ND
LF2-041916-11	1 st	Hallway - next to Nurse's Office	7:41	0.17	0.0034
LF2-041916-12	1 st	Hallway - opposite Rm 201	7:43	0.24	0.0056
LF2-041916-13	1 st	Hallway - opposite Rm 203 (left)	7:45	0.18	ND
LF2-041916-14	1 st	Hallway - opposite Rm 203 (right)	7:46	0.10	ND
LF2-041916-15	1 st	Hallway - next to Rm 302	7:50	0.46	0.011
LF2-041916-16	1 st	Hallway - next to Teacher's Lounge	7:53	0.28	0.0022

Table 3: Water Sampling Data
Little Falls School No. 3: April 19, 2016

Sample No.	Sample Type	Sample Location	Time	Results (mg/L)	
				Cu	Pb
LF3-041916-01	1 st	Hallway - next to Board of Education Office	8:13	0.076	ND
LF3-041916-02	1 st	Hallway - next to Rm 102 (left)	8:17	0.12	ND
LF3-041916-03	1 st	Hallway - next to Rm 102 (right)	8:18	0.15	0.0050
LF3-041916-04	1 st	Hallway - opposite Superintendent's Office	8:22	0.085	ND
LF3-041916-05	1 st	Hallway - btwn Boys & Girls Room	8:24	0.084	0.0041
LF3-041916-06	1 st	Nurse's Office - sink	8:26	0.21	ND
LF3-041916-07	1 st	Hallway - opposite Rm 300	8:30	0.14	ND
LF3-041916-08	1 st	Faculty Lounge - sink	8:32	0.61	ND
LF3-041916-09	1 st	Hallway - next to Rm 304	8:34	0.047	ND

- Note: 1. ND means Not Detected at or above the Reliability Detection Limit (RDL) of 0.0020 for Lead.
2. The sample result that exceeds the numeric action level is shown in Bold lettering in the data above.
3. Sample Types: 1st: First Draw sample collected after water sat in pipe between 8 and 18 hours.
Flushed: water flushed through tap for at least 2 minutes.

Water Sampling Log

Name of Building: Little Falls School No. 1
 Building Owner: Little Falls BOE

Date Collected: 4/19/16
 Sample Collected by: R.C. Ellis

Sample No.	Sample Type	Type of Outlet	Mfg/Model Serial No.	Date Installed	Location	Time	Results		
							Cu	Pb	Units
LF1-041916-01	1st	Bubbler	Halsey Taylor	-	Hallway - opposite All Purpose Room	6:06	0.12	<0.0020	mg/L
LF1-041916-02	1st	Bubbler	Halsey Taylor	-	Hallway - next to Rm 105	6:10	0.11	0.0033	mg/L
LF1-041916-03	1st	Fountain	Elkay	-	Hallway - next to Principal's Office	6:13	0.062	<0.0020	mg/L
LF1-041916-04	1st	Faucet	-	-	Nurse's Office - sink next to restroom	6:16	0.12	<0.0020	mg/L
LF1-041916-05	1st	Fountain	Elkay	-	Rm 109	6:18	0.10	0.0027	mg/L
LF1-041916-06	1st	Bubbler	American Std.	-	Hallway - next to Rm 102	6:25	0.12	<0.0020	mg/L
LF1-041916-07	1st	Bubbler	-	-	Hallway - next to Rm 100	6:28	0.16	<0.0020	mg/L
LF1-041916-08	1st	Bubbler	Halsey Taylor	-	Hallway - btwn Boys Room & Storage Closet	6:34	0.11	<0.0020	mg/L
LF1-041916-09	1st	Chiller	Oasis	-	Faculty Lounge	6:36	0.0067	<0.0020	mg/L
LF1-041916-10	1st	Bubbler	American Std.	-	Hallway - next to Rm 203	6:43	0.15	<0.0020	mg/L
LF1-041916-11	1st	Bubbler	Standard	-	Hallway - next to Rm 200	6:45	0.20	0.0020	mg/L
LF1-041916-12	1st	Bubbler	-	-	Rm 211 sink	6:49	0.080	0.019	mg/L
LF1-041916-13	1st	Bubbler	-	-	Rm 212 sink	6:51	0.14	0.0025	mg/L
LF1-041916-14	1st	Bubbler	-	-	Rm 213 sink	6:53	0.11	<0.0020	mg/L
LF1-041916-15	1st	Bubbler	-	-	Rm 214 sink	6:55	0.11	<0.0020	mg/L
LF1-041916-16	1st	Bubbler	-	-	Rm 215 sink	6:58	0.17	0.0028	mg/L
LF1-041916-17	1st	Bubbler	-	-	Rm 216 sink	6:59	0.14	0.0023	mg/L
LF1-041916-18	1st	Bubbler	-	-	Hallway - btwn Boys Room & Custodial Closet	7:02	0.10	<0.0020	mg/L

Sample Type: **1st**; First Draw sample collected after water sat in pipe between 8 and 18 hours
Flushed: Water flushed through tap for at least 2 minutes

Water Sampling Log

Name of Building: Little Falls School No. 2
Building Owner: Little Falls BOE

Date Collected: 4/19/16
Sample Collected by: R.C. Ellis

Sample No.	Sample Type	Type of Outlet	Mfg/Model Serial No.	Date Installed	Location	Time	Results		
							Cu	Pb	Units
LF2-041916-01	1st	Bubbler	-	-	Rm 101 - sink	7:17	0.22	0.0040	mg/L
LF2-041916-02	1st	Bubbler	Standard	-	Hallway - opposite Rm 104 (right)	7:20	0.17	0.0036	mg/L
LF2-041916-03	1st	Fountain	Elkay	-	Hallway - opposite Rm 104 (left)	7:21	0.19	0.0052	mg/L
LF2-041916-04	1st	Fountain	Elkay	-	Hallway - next to Women's Room (left)	7:25	0.19	<0.0020	mg/L
LF2-041916-05	1st	Fountain	Elkay	-	Hallway - next to Women's Room (right)	7:26	0.15	<0.0020	mg/L
LF2-041916-06	1st	Fountain	Halsey Taylor	-	Rm 105	7:28	0.26	<0.0020	mg/L
LF2-041916-07	1st	Bubbler	-	-	Rm 106	7:30	0.38	0.14	mg/L
LF2-041916-08	1st	Bubbler	Standard	-	Rm 107	7:33	0.42	0.0073	mg/L
LF2-041916-09	1st	Bubbler	American Std.	-	Rm 108	7:35	0.23	0.0034	mg/L
LF2-041916-10	1st	Faucet	-	-	Nurse's Office - sink	7:39	0.096	<0.0020	mg/L
LF2-041916-11	1st	Fountain	Halsey Taylor	-	Hallway - next to Nurse's Office	7:41	0.17	0.0034	mg/L
LF2-041916-12	1st	Fountain	Halsey Taylor	-	Hallway - opposite Rm 201	7:43	0.24	0.0056	mg/L
LF2-041916-13	1st	Bubbler	Halsey Taylor	-	Hallway - opposite Rm 203 (left)	7:45	0.18	<0.0020	mg/L
LF2-041916-14	1st	Fountain	Halsey Taylor	-	Hallway - opposite Rm 203 (right)	7:46	0.10	<0.0020	mg/L
LF2-041916-15	1st	Bubbler	Standard	-	Hallway - next to Rm 302	7:50	0.46	0.011	mg/L
LF2-041916-16	1st	Bubbler	Standard	-	Hallway - next to Teacher's Lounge	7:53	0.28	0.0022	mg/L

Sample Type: 1st: First Draw sample collected after water sat in pipe between 8 and 18 hours
Flushed: Water flushed through tap for at least 2 minutes

Water Sampling Log

Name of Building: Little Falls School No. 3
Building Owner: Little Falls BOE

Date Collected: 4/19/16
Sample Collected by: R.C. Ellis

[illegible]

Sample Type:	1 st : First Draw sample collected after water sat in pipe between 8 and 18 hours Flushed: Water flushed through tap for at least 2 minutes
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June 2, 2016

Mr. Charles Smith
Supervisor of Building & Grounds
Little Falls Board of Education
36 Stevens Avenue
Little Falls, NJ 07424

re: **Potable Water Sampling for Lead and Copper
Follow-up Sampling Results and Report**

Dear Mr. Smith,

Attached is our report on the two sets of follow-up water samples that were collected in Room 211 at School #1. The samples were collected after the bubbler unit on the sink was removed and replaced.

The first set of follow-up samples were collected on April 29, 2016 and still showed higher Lead results on the "First Draw" sample. It appears that the water lines to the bubbler unit were not flushed sufficiently after the unit was replaced. The second re-test samples showed acceptable results on both the 1st draw and flushed water samples.

If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to call us.

Sincerely,

Patrick D. McGuinness, MS, P.E.
Vice President

PDM/

(file \Reports\Watertest\Little Falls BOE-162)

Sampling Results - Lead and Copper in Drinking Water
Little Falls Public Schools District

1. Introduction and Summary

A total of 4 drinking water samples were collected in Room 211 at School #1 as a follow-up to the initial water sampling that was performed on April 19, 2016. Initial sampling results at this location identified a Lead content of 0.019 mg/L, just above the recommended standard of 0.015 mg/L for Lead in Drinking Water.

Two samples were collected on April 29, 2016 and two additional samples collected on May 12, 2016. Each sample set included a "First Draw" and "Flushed" water samples. Both sample sets were collected after the bubbler fixture was replaced.

Results from the April 29 samples still showed higher Lead results for the 1st draw sample while lower and acceptable Lead results were obtained for the flushed sample. It appears that this unit was not used since it was replaced and the higher Lead levels resulted. When these samples were repeated on May 12th, the water tap was allowed to run the day before sampling to replicate the 8 to 18 hour idle time before collecting the water samples.

Results from this last test show acceptable results for both Lead and Copper on both the 1st draw and flushed samples. Based on these sampling results, the new bubbler unit is suitable for re-use but it is important to that this location is regularly used to prevent water from sitting stagnant in the water lines.

2. Sample Results and Discussion

The water sampling log for the two sets of samples is appended to the end of this report and list the water sampling locations and laboratory results for Lead and Copper. The complete laboratory analytical reports and water sampling logs are also appended to this report. All results are expressed as milligrams of Lead or Copper per liter of water (mg/L).

2.1 Little Falls School No. 1

Two (2) water samples were collected on April 29, 2016 after the bubbler unit was replaced. Lead results for the 1st draw sample still exceeded the recommended water quality standard of 0.015 mg/L. It was determined that the water tap was not completely flushed after being replaced and another sample set was requested.

Both samples that were collected on May 12, 2016 show acceptable Lead and Copper results on both the 1st draw and flushed samples. Based on these sampling results it appears that this water tap is suitable for returning to service.

2.2 Little Falls School No. 2

The sample collected from the sink bubbler in Room 106 (LF2-041916-07) had a measured Lead level of 0.14 mg/L, just below the recommended standard. It was recommended too that this

location be taken out of service until it can be inspected, cleaned and retested prior to being returned to service. It was later decided that this unit would remain out of service so no follow-up sampling was necessary.

Based on these sampling results, it is apparent that there are no concerns with the drinking water in the building.

Report prepared by:

Patrick D. McGuinness, MS, P.E.
Vice President

Name of Building:	Little Falls School No. 1
Building Owner:	Little Falls BOE

Little Falls School No. 1

Little Falls BOE

29-Apr-16

R.C. Elis

[illegible]

1st: First Draw sample collected after water sat in pipe between 8 and 18 hours

FL: Water flushed through tap for at least 2 minutes

ND: means Not Detected at or above the Reliability Detection Limit (RDL) of 0.0020 mg/L for Lead.

Water Sampling Log

Name of Building:	Little Falls School No. 1
Building Owner:	Little Falls BOE

Date Collected: _____
Sample Collected by: _____

12-May-16
R.C. Ellis

[illegible]

Sample Type:

1st: First Draw sample collected after water has been unused at least 8 hours but not more than 18 hours.

FL: Water flushed through tap for at least 2 minutes

ND: means Not Detected at or above the Reliability_Detection_Limit (RDL) of 0.0050 for Copper and 0.0020 mg/L for Lead.



LITTLE SILVER PUBLIC SCHOOLS

124 Willow Drive, Little Silver, NJ 07739

Dr. Carolyn M. Kossack
Superintendent of Schools

Tel: 732-741-2188
Fax: 732-741-3644

April 20, 2017

Dear Little Silver School District Community,

As indicated in my April 2017 Spotlight (<http://www.littlesilverschools.org/dr-kossacks-spotlights>), our schools were inspected for lead in our drinking water on April 8th. Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, school districts must implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a “DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY” sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

We completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within the district. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets.

At [Markham Place](#), of the 17 samples taken, all but 1 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]), meaning one sample was of concern.

The table below identifies the drinking water outlet at [MP](#) that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action Little Silver BOE has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Teacher's Lounge Food Preparation Sink ID# P17-1566-10	19.7	Posted signage “DO NOT DRINK-SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY”

At [Point Road](#), there are far more water fountains because all classrooms have their own sinks and water fountains. Of the 77 samples taken, all but 4 tested below the desired level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]). Therefore, four locations were of concern.

The following table identifies the drinking water outlets at [Point Road](#) that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action Little Silver BOE has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Classroom 113 Sink Faucet ID#P17-1565-07 (Mr. Hance)	16.8	Posted signage “DO NOT DRINK-SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY”
Classroom 105 Sink Faucet ID# P17-1565-08 (Mrs. Zusack/Mrs. Capone)	18.2	Posted signage “DO NOT DRINK-SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY”
Classroom 123 Sink Faucet ID# P17-1565-26 (Mrs. Cuffari)	69.0	Posted signage “DO NOT DRINK-SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY”
Classroom 207 Sink Faucet ID# P17-1565-46 (Ms. Dunne)	33.2	Posted signage “DO NOT DRINK-SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY”



LITTLE SILVER PUBLIC SCHOOLS

124 Willow Drive, Little Silver, NJ 07739

Dr. Carolyn M. Kossack
Superintendent of Schools

Tel: 732-741-2188
Fax: 732-741-3644

Please Note

Each of the Point Road classrooms has a sink with a faucet for handwashing, and a water fountain. See image below.

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection. For your convenience, the *Certificates of Analysis* can be accessed at <http://www.littlesilverschools.org/facilities.html>. You will see that the Certificate of Analysis lists the sink faucet ("SINK") and the water fountain ("DW") as two different testing sites per location. Students in rooms 113, 105, 123, and 207 can safely drink and fill their water bottles from the water fountain. The sink faucet can be used for handwashing only.



For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Rick Carlson at the Buildings and Grounds Department, 732-741-7112 ext. 3014.

For information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

Carolyn M. Kossack
Superintendent of Schools



**OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT
LONG BRANCH PUBLIC SCHOOLS
540 Broadway, Long Branch, New Jersey 07740**

MICHAEL SALVATORE, Ph.D.
Superintendent of Schools
(732) 571-2868, Ext 40010
Fax: (732) 229-0797

"Where Children Matter Most"

March 17, 2017

Long Branch Board of Education
A.A.Anastasia School
92 Seventh Avenue
Long Branch, New Jersey 07740

Dear A.A.Anastasia School Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, Long Branch Board of Education tested nearly 450 drinking water sources in our schools for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, A.A.Anastasia School will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Long Branch Board of Education. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the samples taken, one water source was not tested per the regulations all but one tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]). *This one water source was not tested within the regulations and guidelines and therefore will be retested on Saturday, March 18, 2017.*

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action Long Branch Board of Education has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
1 st Floor classroom Bubbler ID # AAA-DW-119B-22	262	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK- SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

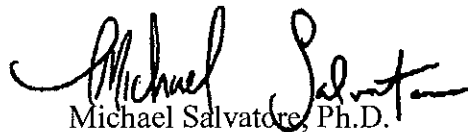
For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.longbranch.k12.nj.us. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Ann Degnan, Facilities Manager, at the Long Branch Board of Education, 732-571-2868, extension 40710.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Michael Salvatore". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Michael" and last name "Salvatore" clearly distinguishable.

Michael Salvatore, Ph.D.
Superintendent of Schools



**OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT
LONG BRANCH PUBLIC SCHOOLS
540 Broadway, Long Branch, New Jersey 07740**

MICHAEL SALVATORE, Ph.D.

Superintendent of Schools
(732) 571-2868, Ext 40010
Fax: (732) 229-0797

"Where Children Matter Most"

March 17, 2017

Long Branch Board of Education
Lenna W. Conrow School
335 Long Branch Avenue
Long Branch, New Jersey 07740

Dear Lenna W. Conrow School Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, Long Branch Board of Education tested nearly 450 drinking water sources in our schools for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Lenna W. Conrow School will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Long Branch Board of Education. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the samples taken, all but one tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]). *This one water source was not tested within the regulations and guidelines and therefore will be retested on Saturday, March 18, 2017.*

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action Long Branch Board of Education has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
First Floor Classroom #7 ID# LWC-DW-7-8	1150	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK- SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At very high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

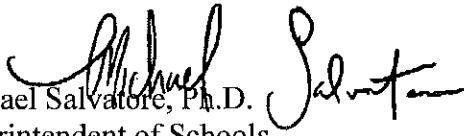
For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.longbranch.k12.nj.us. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Ann Degnan, Facilities Manager, at the Long Branch Board of Education, 732-571-2868, extension 40710.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,


Michael Salvatore, Ph.D.
Superintendent of Schools



**OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT
LONG BRANCH PUBLIC SCHOOLS
540 Broadway, Long Branch, New Jersey 07740**

MICHAEL SALVATORE, Ph.D.
Superintendent of Schools
(732) 571-2868, Ext 40010
Fax: (732) 229-0797

"Where Children Matter Most"

March 17, 2017

Long Branch Board of Education
Long Branch High School
404 Indiana Avenue
Long Branch, New Jersey 07740

Dear Long Branch High School Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, Long Branch Board of Education tested nearly 450 drinking water sources in our schools for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Long Branch High School will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Long Branch Board of Education. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the samples taken, all but two tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]). These two water sources were not tested within the regulations and guidelines and therefore will be retested on Saturday, March 18, 2017.

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action Long Branch Board of Education has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
1 st Floor Drinking Water Fountain ID # HS-DW-WRS-19	162	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK- SAFE FOR HAND WASHING ONLY"
Sewing Room Sink ID# HS-S-SEW-39	19.3	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK- SAFE FOR HAND WASHING ONLY"

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.longbranch.k12.nj.us. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Ann Degnan, Facilities Manager, at the Long Branch Board of Education, 732-571-2868, extension 40710.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,


Michael Salvatore, Ph.D.
Superintendent of Schools



**OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT
LONG BRANCH PUBLIC SCHOOLS
540 Broadway, Long Branch, New Jersey 07740**

MICHAEL SALVATORE, Ph.D.
Superintendent of Schools
(732) 571-2868, Ext 40010
Fax: (732) 229-0797

"Where Children Matter Most"

March 17, 2017

Long Branch Board of Education
Long Branch Middle School
350 Indiana Avenue
Long Branch, New Jersey 07740

Dear Long Branch Middle School Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, Long Branch Board of Education tested nearly 450 water sources in our schools for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Long Branch Middle School will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Long Branch Board of Education. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the samples taken, all but one tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]). This one water source was not tested within the regulations and guidelines and therefore will be retested on Saturday, March 18, 2017.

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action Long Branch Board of Education has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
1 st Floor Nurses Office Sink ID # MS-NS-1018-27	77.4	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK- SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

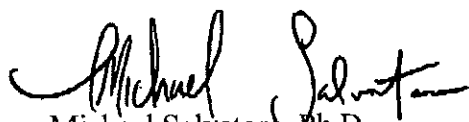
For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.longbranch.k12.nj.us. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Ann Degnan, Facilities Manager, at the Long Branch Board of Education, 732-571-2868, extension 40710.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Michael Salvatore". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Michael" and last name "Salvatore" clearly distinguishable.

Michael Salvatore, Ph.D.
Superintendent of Schools



**OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT
LONG BRANCH PUBLIC SCHOOLS
540 Broadway, Long Branch, New Jersey 07740**

MICHAEL SALVATORE, Ph.D.

Superintendent of Schools

(732) 571-2868, Ext 40010

Fax: (732) 229-0797

"Where Children Matter Most"

March 17, 2017

Long Branch Board of Education
Morris Avenue School
318 Morris Avenue
Long Branch, New Jersey 07740

Dear Morris Avenue School Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, Long Branch Board of Education tested nearly 450 drinking water sources in our schools for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Morris Avenue School will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Long Branch Board of Education. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the samples taken, all but two tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]). These two water sources were not tested within the regulations and guidelines and therefore will be retested on Saturday, March 18, 2017.

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action Long Branch Board of Education has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
1 st Floor Classroom bubbler ID # MOR-DW-33-18	58.9	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK- SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
1 st Floor Classroom bubbler ID # MOR-DW-34-17	160	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK- SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

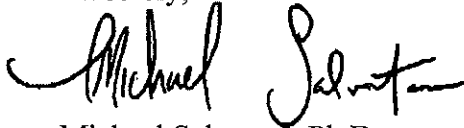
For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.longbranch.k12.nj.us. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Ann Degnan, Facilities Manager, at the Long Branch Board of Education, 732-571-2868, extension 40710.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Michael Salvatore". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Michael" and the last name "Salvatore" clearly distinguishable.

Michael Salvatore, Ph.D.
Superintendent of Schools



**OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT
LONG BRANCH PUBLIC SCHOOLS
540 Broadway, Long Branch, New Jersey 07740**

MICHAEL SALVATORE, Ph.D.

"Where Children Matter Most"

Superintendent of Schools
(732) 571-2868, Ext 40010
Fax: (732) 229-0797

March 17, 2017

Long Branch Board of Education
Gregory Elementary School
201 Monmouth Avenue
Long Branch, New Jersey 07740

Dear Gregory Elementary School Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, Long Branch Board of Education tested nearly 450 drinking water sources in our schools for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Gregory Elementary School will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Long Branch Board of Education. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the samples taken, all but two tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).). These two water sources were not tested within the regulations and guidelines and therefore will be retested on Saturday, March 18, 2017.

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action Long Branch Board of Education has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
1 st Floor classroom bubbler ID # GRE-DW-113A-10	142	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK- SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
1 st Floor classroom bubbler ID # GRE-DW-121A-25	23.2	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK- SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.longbranch.k12.nj.us. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Ann Degnan, Facilities Manager, at the Long Branch Board of Education, 732-571-2868, extension 40710.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Michael Salvatore". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Michael" and the last name "Salvatore" clearly distinguishable.

Michael Salvatore, Ph.D.
Superintendent of Schools

Lopatcong Township School District

Rainie Roncoroni, Superintendent

Lopatcong Township Elementary School
Noelle S. Kondikoff, Principal
263 Route 57
Phillipsburg, New Jersey 08865
Phone: 908-859-0800
Fax: 908-213-1339



Lopatcong Township Middle School
Jeanene Dutt, Principal
321 Stonehenge Drive
Phillipsburg, New Jersey 08865
Phone: 908-213-2995
Fax: 908-213-0373

May 11, 2017

Dear Lopatcong Elementary School Parents,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher and staff health. To protect our school community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, the Lopatcong Township School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, the Lopatcong Township School District will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 ug/1 (parts per billion [ppb D]). This includes turning off the outlets and providing students in those classrooms with bottled water until remediation measures are complete and additional acceptable testing results are received.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within the Lopatcong Township School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 33 samples taken at the Lopatcong Elementary School, 4 tested above the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 ug/1 [ppb]). **The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 ug/1 for lead, the actual lead level and what remedial actions the Lopatcong Township School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.**

Location	First Draw Result in ug/1 (ppb)	Remedial Action
Classroom 101 Drinking Water Fountain ID # LES-1-101-DW-P	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Shut off valve and provided bottled water• Fixture and supply line will be replaced• Retesting will occur
Classroom 103 Sink Bubbler LES-1-103-SB-P	25.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Shut off valve and provided bottled water• Fixture and supply line will be replaced• Retesting will occur
Classroom 105 Sink Bubbler LES-1-105-SB-P	76.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Shut off valve and provided bottled water• Fixture and supply line will be replaced• Retesting will occur
Kitchen Prep Sink # 2 (Unused for food prep for 5 years – opened for testing purposes) LES-1-KIT-FP2-P	203	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sink is shut off and has not been used for food prep for 5 years• Fixture and supply line will be replaced• Retesting will occur

Lopatcong Township School District

Rainie Roncoroni, Superintendent

Lopatcong Township Elementary School
Noelle S. Kondikoff, Principal
263 Route 57
Phillipsburg, New Jersey 08865
Phone: 908-859-0800
Fax: 908-213-1339



Lopatcong Township Middle School
Jeanene Dutt, Principal
321 Stonehenge Drive
Phillipsburg, New Jersey 08865
Phone: 908-213-2995
Fax: 908-213-0373

The following table identifies drinking water outlets that tested at **acceptable levels for lead**. However, the Lopatcong Township School District has chosen proactive remediation measures.

Location	First Draw Result in ug/1(ppb)	Remedial Action
Classroom 104 Sink Bubbler LES-104-SB-P	11.3 Below the level	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No necessary action at this time• Fixture and supply line will be replaced as a precautionary measure• Retesting will occur
Classroom 207 Sink Bubbler LES-207-SB-P	12.3 Below the level	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No necessary action at this time• Fixture and supply line will be replaced as a precautionary measure• Retesting will occur
Classroom 108 Sink Bubbler LES-108-SB-P	14.3 Below the level	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No necessary action at this time• Fixture and supply line will be replaced as a precautionary measure• Retesting will occur

A copy of the test results (*the actual report from the DEP*) is available in the Lopatcong Township School District Board Office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel and parents between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and is also available on our website at <http://www.lopatsd.org/>.

For more information about water quality in our schools, contact: Donna Tolley, School Business Administrator at (908) 213-2995 x2500, Brian Fleming, Director of Buildings and Grounds at (908) 213-2995 x2510 or Rainie Roncoroni, Superintendent at (908) 213-2995 x3100.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit the EPA's website at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, contact your health care provider, or visit <http://www.lopatsd.org/>.

Sincerely,

Rainie Roncoroni,
Superintendent

LOWER CAPE MAY REGIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

687 ROUTE 9, CAPE MAY, NJ 08204-4697



CHRISTOPHER H. KOBIK

Superintendent

TEL: (609) 884-3475

FAX: (609) 884-7067

EMAIL: kobikc@lcmrschools.com

Monday, March 13, 2017

Dear Parents and Staff:

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, Lower Cape May Regional School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Lower Cape May Regional School District will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$ (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK - SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for the R. M. Teitelman School High School and Administration Building. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 67 samples taken, all but 3 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$ [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$ for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action Lower Cape May Regional School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result ug/L	Remedial Action
High School Kitchen; Lab ID L6687432-6	21	Follow-up flush sample; Disconnect outlet; install lead free faucet assembly
High School Kitchen; Lab ID L6687432-7	70	Follow-up flush sample; Disconnect outlet; install lead free faucet assembly
High School E-Wing Kitchen; Lab ID L668732-35	20	Follow-up flush sample; Disconnect outlet; install lead free faucet assembly

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

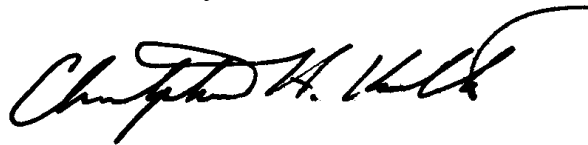
For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 7:30 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. and are also available on our website; www.lcmrschooldistrict.com. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Roy Olsen, Supervisor of Buildings and Grounds, 609-884-3475, ext 220.

For additional information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Christopher H. Kobik", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Christopher H. Kobik
Superintendent

Sandman Consolidated School
838 Seashore Road
Cape May, NJ 08204
Telephone: (609) 884-9410
Fax: (609) 884-9412

LOWER TOWNSHIP ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DISTRICT
905 SEASHORE ROAD
CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY 08204

Memorial School
2600 Bayshore Road
Villas, NJ 08251
Telephone: (609) 884-9430
Fax: (609) 886-0515

Maud Abrams School
714 Townbank Road
Cape May, NJ 08204
Telephone: (609) 884-9420
Fax: (609) 884-9421

TELEPHONE: (609) 884-9400
FAX: (609) 884-1821

Carl T. Mitnick School
905 Seashore Road
Cape May, NJ 08204
Telephone: (609) 884-9470
Fax: (609) 884-9481

February 16, 2017

Dear Parents/Guardians, Teachers and Staff:

As per the letter dated February 2nd identifying twelve fixtures in Maud Abrams and three fixtures in David C Douglas Memorial schools as having high levels of lead the State mandated 2nd testing consisting of a first draw and a flush draw which were conducted on February 4th with the following results.

Based on the information from our professional, Coastal Environmental:

Memorial School and Maud Abrams:

Confirmation testing at these sites proved that the source of the elevated lead results from the first round of testing conducted, was likely caused by the interior plumbing and/or fixtures. This was determined by conducting 1st Draw and flush testing at each outlet previously sampled with an elevated result. If the flush sample result was elevated, that would indicate that a problem exists with the service line.

Of the twelve fixtures retested at Maud Abrams two were found at first draw to have high levels, but the flush draw were well below the allowable 15.0ppb. They are as follows: The 1st fixture Client Number 77-C-1 an outside faucet on first draw tested 16.0ppb and the flush draw tested 4.40ppb. The 2nd fixture Client Number 20-C-1 a water fountain in Room B-4 on first draw tested 17.6ppb and the flush draw tested 2.70ppb.

Of the three fixtures retested at David C Douglas Memorial School one was found to have at first draw a high level, but the flush draw was well below the allowable 15.0ppb. This fixture is Client Number 20-C-1 a water fountain in Hallway on first draw tested 23.8ppb and the flush draw tested 7.10 ppb.

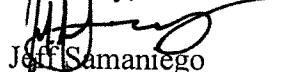
Now that the source of the elevated lead levels from the original testing have been identified the district will be conducting remedial action as follows:

Memorial School	Water Fountain {near rm 12-1 st }	Replacement of water fountain
Maud Abrams	Exterior Faucet-outside hose bib	Signage "Not for Drinking"
Maud Abrams	Water Fountain {Rm B-4}	Replacement of water fountain

Further testing will be conducted if we replace any other water outlets.

If you have questions, please contact me directly.

Sincerely,



Jeff Samaniego
Superintendent

LOWER TOWNSHIP ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DISTRICT

LEAD TESTING RESULTS

Maud Abrams & David C. Douglass Memorial School

As per the requirements of the New Jersey Department of Education regulations requiring testing for lead in drinking water in public schools became effective on July 13th, 2016 and schools were required to have all drinking outlets tested within 365 days of the effective date of the regulation. The Lower Township Elementary School District contracted with Coastal Environmental in early January 2017, to complete the required samplings.

In advanced of contracting with Coastal Environmental, Fred Fala, LTES Director of Facilities completed the required plumbing profile and Quality Assurance Plan {QAPP}. These documents were prepared in accordance with requirements of the NJ Department of Education. These documents are on file in the school maintenance department.

On January 21st, 2017, Coastal Environmental conducted water testing for lead in both the Maud Abrams and Memorial Schools. The testing was completed in accordance with NJ Department of Education regulations.

On Tuesday, January 31st, 2017 Coastal Environmental contacted Lower Township Elementary School District indicating that of the 45 samples taken at Memorial School, all but 3 tested below and of the 42 samples taken at Maud Abrams all but 12 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 ppb).

Within five hours of the email notification, all of the affected water outlets were disconnected and placed out of service. Bottled water was provided at each location. By mid afternoon, the Superintendent had notified the Executive County Superintendent, Executive County Business Official, the Lower Township Board of Education President and Vice President, as well by email via the Building Principals the staff of each building. The website was updated early Tuesday evening with the required NJ DOE letter and the complete test results for each school. Each building principal has begun the process of mailing the required letter to each parent by mid-day Wednesday, February 1st.

The affected water outlet locations will remain out of service until a second sampling has been completed which is scheduled for Saturday February 4th, 2017. Coastal Environmental will sample these locations in accordance with the established NJ DOE regulations. The District will take further corrective action of either permanently removing the water outlet, replacing the water outlet or other remedial actions after the second samples have been received by the school.

The school will communicate with the school community and the appropriate authorities the corrective action plan as soon as it has been determined. All of the affected locations will remain disconnected and bottled water will be available. If you are concerned about lead exposure at these schools, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing your child to determine levels of lead in their blood or speak with the school nurse.

Finally, the Sandman Consolidated and Carl T. Mitnick Schools water outlets are in the process of being sampled in accordance with the plumbing profile. The school will communicate the results for those schools when they become known.

The school continues to be committed to provide its entire school community a safe and healthy working environment. We will make every effort to keep all informed.

All questions relative to this communication should be directed to Superintendent Mr. Jeff Samaniego.

January 31, 2017

Lower Township Elementary School District
Maud Abrams
714 Town Bank Road
Cape May, NJ 08204

Dear Maud Abrams Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, Lower Township Elementary School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Maud Abrams will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Lower Township Elementary School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 42 samples taken, all but 12 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action Lower Township Elementary School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Exterior Faucet Near Boiler Room Lab No.: 6130350 Client No.: 53	27.2	Disconnected outlet and bottled water provided # 41271
Fountain Rm D-5 Lab No. 6130353 Client No.: 58	18.2	Disconnected outlet and bottled water provided # 41272
Fountain Hall Near D-1 Lab No.: 6130355 Client No.: 62	16.9	Disconnected outlet and bottled water provided # 40754
Fountain Rm C-1 Lab No.: 6130358 Client No.: 67	17.5	Disconnected outlet and bottled water provided # 41291
Fountain C-4 Lab No.: 6130361 Client No.: 74	23.0	Disconnected outlet and bottled water provided # 41274
Fountain Hall Near C-1 Lab No.: 6130362 Client No.: 75	22.4	Disconnected outlet and bottled water provided # 40755
Exterior Faucet Near Door #43 Lab No.: 6130364 Client No.: 77	470	Disconnected outlet and bottled water provided # 41276
Fountain Rm A-3a Lab No.: 6130369 Client No.: 6	115	Disconnected outlet and bottled water provided # 41277
Fountain Rm A-4a Lab No.: 6130371 Client No.: 10	88.00	Disconnected outlet and bottled water provided # 41278
Fountain Rm A-2 Lab No.: 6130372 Client No.: 13	26.4	Disconnected outlet and bottled water provided # 41279

Fountain Rm B-4 Lab No.: 6130375 Client No.: 20	71.0	Disconnected outlet and bottled water provided # 41280
Fountain Rm B-1 Lab No.: 6130387 Client No.: 48	18.9	Disconnected outlet and bottled water provided # 41281

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.


For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.lowertwpschools.com. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Fred Fala, Supervisor at the Buildings and Grounds, 609-884-9400 ext 2701.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,



Jeff Samaniego
Superintendent of Schools

January 31, 2017

Lower Township Elementary School District
David C Douglass Memorial School
2600 Bayshore Road
Villas, NJ 08251

Dear David C. Douglass Memorial Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, Lower Township Elementary School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, David C. Douglass Memorial will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Lower Township Elementary School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 45 samples taken, all but 3 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action Lower Township Elementary School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Fountain Near Bathroom #3 Lab No.: 6130304 Client No.:22	41.6	Disconnected outlet and bottled water provided # 41283
Sink Right Rm 119-Library Lab No. 6130313 Client No.: 38-A	65.5	Disconnected outlet and bottled water provided # 41286
Fountain Right Hall Near Rm 12 Lab No.: 6130347 Client No.: 20	27.2	Disconnected outlet and bottled water provided # 41285

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.lowertwpschools.com. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Fred Fala, Supervisor at the Buildings and Grounds, 609-884-9400 ext 2701.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,



Jeff Samaniego
Superintendent of Schools

February 7, 2017

Lower Township Elementary Schools Maintenance Department
Carl T Mitnick School
905 Seashore Road
Cape May, NJ 08204

Dear Carl T Mitnick Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, Lower Township Elementary School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Carl T. Mitnick will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Lower Township Elementary School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 53 samples taken, all but 5 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action Lower Township Elementary School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Fountain Room D-1 Lab No.: 6136502 Client No.:53	28.6	Disconnected outlet and bottled water provided # 41378
Fountain C-1 CST Lab No. 6136519 Client No.: 84	38.0	Disconnected outlet and bottled water provided # 41379
Sink Bathroom C-1 CST Lab No. 6136520 Client No.: 85	17.1	Sign posted water is for hand washing only # 41381
Fountain Room C-3 Lab No. 6136521 Client No.: 86	18.2	Disconnected outlet and bottled water provided # 41382
Fountain Room a-6 Lab No. 6136530 Client No.: 13	15.8	Disconnected outlet and bottled water provided # 41383

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

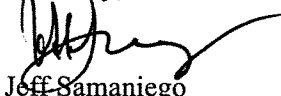
For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.lowertwpschools.com. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Fred Fala, Supervisor at the Buildings and Grounds, 609-884-9400 ext 2701.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,



Jeff Samaniego
Superintendent of Schools

February 7, 2017

Lower Township Elementary Schools Maintenance Department
Sandman Consolidated School
838 Seashore Road
Cape May, NJ 08204

Dear Sandman Consolidated Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, Lower Township Elementary School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Sandman Consolidated will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Lower Township Elementary School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 20 samples taken, all but 1 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action Lower Township Elementary School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Sink @ Three well -Kitchen Lab No.6136491 Client No.:25a	22.6	Posted Sink for Hand washing only sign # 41376

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even

cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

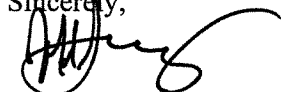
For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.lowertwpschools.com. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Fred Fala, Supervisor at the Buildings and Grounds, 609-884-9400 ext 2701.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,



Jeff Samaniego
Superintendent of Schools

February 27, 2017

Lower Township Elementary Schools Maintenance Department
Carl T Mitnick School
905 Seashore Road
Cape May, NJ 08204

Dear Carl T Mitnick Community,

Lead Water Retest #2

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, Lower Township Elementary School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Carl T. Mitnick will implement immediate remedial measures, for any drinking water outlet, with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet, unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing – INITIAL – Report Date: 2/2/2017 & FOLLOW-UP-Report Date: 2/17/2017

See Lead Water Retest #1/Letter to Parents~~Date 2/22/17

Lead Water Retest #2-Report Date 2/24/2017

As the result of this re-test, the source and cause of the elevated lead levels in the water has been identified and these areas will either be permanently disconnected or the connector line will be replaced.

Results of Re-Test #2

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action Lower Township Elementary School District has taken, to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw/Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Fountain Room D-1 Client No.:53	Initial=2950 Flush #1=49.2 Flush #2=15.5 Flush #3=3.40 Flush #4=3.40 Flush #5=4.20	Water use shall be discontinued in this area until corrective action taken.
Fountain C-1 CST Client No.: 84	Initial=334 Flush #1=64.5 Flush #2=<2.00 Flush #3=2.00 Flush #4=2.90 Flush #5=<2.00	Water use shall be discontinued in this area until corrective action taken.
Sink Bathroom C-1 CST Client No.: 85	Initial=<2.00 Flush #1=<2.00	Sign posted: "Hand Washing Only"

Fountain Room C-3 Client No.: 86	Initial=336 Flush #1=86.7 Flush #2=258 Flush #3=13.0 Flush #4=14.2 Flush #5=3.40	Water use shall be discontinued in this area until corrective action taken.
Fountain Room a-6 Client No.: 13	Initial=2340 Flush #1=10.6 Flush #2=3.0 Flush #3=3.70 Flush #4=<2.00 Flush #5=<2.00	Water use shall be discontinued in this area until corrective action taken.

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells, that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy, contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water & Lead in Drinking Water~refer to 2/7/2017 correspondence

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.lowertwpschools.com. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Fred Fala, Supervisor at the Buildings and Grounds, 609-884-9400 ext 2701.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health affects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility, or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,


Jeff Samaniego
Superintendent of Schools

LUMBERTON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT

**33 Municipal Drive
Lumberton, NJ 08048**

**Joseph Langowski
Superintendent of Schools**

**(609)267-1406, Ext. 6614
Fax: (609)267-0002
E-Mail: jlangowski@lumberton.k12.nj.us**

January 4, 2017

Dear Lumberton School Community,

Our school district is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To that end, and in order to ensure that we are in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, Lumberton Township School District recently performed lead testing on district outlets where water is consumed.

Of the 192 samples taken, all but ten outlets tested below the lead action level established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]). On those 10 outlets, the district initiated second level testing by following EPA recommendations and performing flush testing. To perform a flush test, the EPA stipulates that water outlets must first be inactive for at least 8 hours. Then a 250 ml water sample is taken at each receptacle in question; this "first draw" is the water that is the first to come out of the tap after the period of inactivity. Finally, the line is flushed for 30 seconds and a second sample is taken. (www.epa.gov).

Results for 7 of the 10 retested "flushed" outlets have come back; lead levels of all 7 were found to be below 15 µg/l [ppb]. These retested outlets are delineated below with an asterisk (*). The district will make repairs to, or replace, these water outlets and then take another 8 hour sample to ensure that each one is safe for drinking. In the meantime, those outlets have been marked and/or isolated so they will not be used.

The list below identifies the locations of the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, the "flushed" lead level, and the temporary remedial action taken to ensure these outlets are not used:

Ashbrook School Results:

Sample #: AES-SB-R2014

Location: Rm 2014, Sink W/Bubbler

Initial Results: 105ppb; Unit shutoff - Hallway fountains available.

BRS Results:

*Sample # BRS-IHB-MPR

Location: Mechanical Pump Room- Interior

Initial Hose Bib results: 1880ppb – Unit shutoff-Sign "Do Not Use".

Flush Test Results: 12.2 ppb

*Sample # BRS-SF-R1000

Location: Room 1000-Sink Faucet

Initial Results: 16.4ppb; Sign -"Safe for Handwashing Only"

Flush Test Results: 2.4 ppb

FLW Results:

*Sample #:FLW-DW-HALL12

Location: Hallway outside Rm 12, Drinking Water Bubbler

Initial Results: 16.7ppb; Unit Shutoff - Hallway fountains available

Flush Test Results: 3.4 ppb

*Sample #:FLW-SB-R23

Location: Rm 23, Sink W/Bubbler

Initial Results: 19.0ppb; Unit Shutoff - Hallway fountains available
Flush Test Results: 3.30 ppb

*Sample #: FLW-SB-MC

Location: Media Ctr, Sink W/Bubbler

Initial Results: 16.7ppb; Unit Shutoff - Hallway fountains available

Flush Test Results: 12.8 ppb

*Sample #:FLW-SB-R26

Location: Rm 26, Sink W/Bubbler

Initial Results: 18.0ppb; Unit Shutoff - Hallway fountains available

Flush Test Results: 3.20 ppb

LMS Results:

Sample #: LMS-WC-H215

Location: Hall Across 215, Water Cooler

Results: 51.2ppb; Unit Shutoff – Sign-“Do Not Use” - Other hallway fountains available

Sample #: LMS-SB-R2150

Location: Rm 215-Office, Sink W/Bubbler

Results: 26.2ppb; Unit shutoff- Other hallway fountains available

*Sample #: LMS-SF-R603

Location: Rm 603, Sink Faucet

Initial Results: 30.8ppb; Sign -“Safe for Handwashing Only”

Flush Test Results: Less than 2.00 ppb

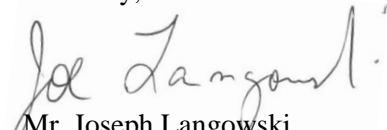
According to the EPA, lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under six (6) years of age. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. To learn more about the effects of lead, visit the [NJDOE](#) or the [EPA](#) website.

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

A copy of the test results is available in the Board of Education office between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents. Test results are also available on our website at www.Lumberton.k12.nj.us. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Ian L. McCleaf at the Facilities Department (609) 702-5555 ext. 3117.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider. If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,



Mr. Joseph Langowski
Superintendent of Schools

Manasquan Public Schools
Central Administrative Offices, 169 Broad Street, Manasquan, New Jersey 08736
Dr. Frank Kasyan, Superintendent of Schools
Phone: (732) 528-8800 / Fax: (732) 223-6286
E-Mail: FKasyan@manasquanboe.org

May 24, 2017

Manasquan School District
169 Broad Street
Manasquan NJ, 08736

Dear Manasquan School District Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, Manasquan School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

Due to the age and infrastructure of our buildings we anticipated having a problem and we are fortunate that it is isolated; being proactive, a water cooler plan was developed and put in place and the affected classrooms have already been addressed.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, the Manasquan School District will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK OR DO NOT USE" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing (Initial and Remedial)

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within the district. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets.

Initial Testing

Results of the initial testing are indicated in the column marked "A".

Of the 2 samples taken in the Industrial Arts Building, all tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

Of the 2 samples taken in the Board of Education Office, all tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

Of the 60 samples taken in the Elementary School, all but 8 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

Of the 97 samples taken in the High School, all but 31 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

Action taken after the initial testing is outlined in the Remedial Action column in black font.

Remedial Testing

The results of the remedial samples are indicated in the columns marked "B" and "C". Please note, of the locations retested, all fall below the 15 µg/l in the second and final draw. The areas marked with N/A were not retested as these rooms are the science labs in the High School that will be demolished and renovated under our referendum building project. Elementary Room 202B marked with an asterisk (*) was not retested. The faucet was removed because there were two other operational faucets in the same sink. The third removed faucet will remain non-operational. Elementary Room 203 (Art Room) marked with a double asterisk (**) was not retested because the outlet was a bubbler that was not being used. The bubbler was disconnected.

Action that will be taken after the remedial testing is outlined in the Remedial Action column in blue font. It is anticipated that this work will be completed over the summer.

<u>Sample Location</u>	<u>A</u> First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	<u>B</u> Remedial First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	<u>C</u> Remedial Second Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	<u>Remedial Action</u> Key: Black font – original remedial action Blue font- final remedial action
Elementary Classroom 102 ID # MES-01-102-CF-P	32.6	6.6	<2	Disconnected outlet and water cooler provided. Sign posted stating "DO NOT DRINK" Faucet and plumbing to wall will be removed and replaced.
Elementary K-4 Cafeteria Food Preparation Sink ID# MES-01-K-4 KIT-FP2-P	90	84.4	3.7	Disconnected outlet. Posted signage "DO NOT USE" Faucet and plumbing to wall will be removed and replaced.
Elementary Classroom 202B ID# MES- 01-202B-CF1-P	447	*	*	Disconnected outlet and water cooler provided. Sign posted stating "DO NOT DRINK"
Elementary Classroom 204 ID#MES-01-204-CF1-P	130	15	3.3	Disconnected outlet and water cooler provided. Sign posted stating "DO NOT DRINK" Faucet and plumbing to wall will be removed and replaced.
Elementary Classroom 205 ID # MES-01-205-CF6-P	43.5	848	4.2	Disconnected outlet and water cooler provided. Sign posted stating "DO NOT DRINK" Faucet and plumbing to wall will be removed and replaced.

Elementary Classroom 205 ID # MES-01-205- CF7-P	44.1	56	4.9	Disconnected outlet and water cooler provided. Sign posted stating "DO NOT DRINK" Faucet and plumbing to wall will be removed and replaced.
Elementary Classroom 205 ID # MES-01-205- CF8-P	37.3	186	14.1	Disconnected outlet and water cooler provided. Sign posted stating "DO NOT DRINK" Faucet and plumbing to wall will be removed and replaced.
Elementary Classroom 203 ID # MES-01-203- DW-P	25.4	**	**	Disconnected outlet and water cooler provided. Sign posted stating "DO NOT DRINK"
High School Classroom 301 ID# MHS-01-301- CF1-P	32.3	N/A	N/A	Disconnected outlet and sign posted stating "DO NOT DRINK" Water cooler will be provided.
High School Classroom 301 ID# MHS-01-301- CF8-P	111	N/A	N/A	Disconnected outlet and sign posted stating "DO NOT DRINK"
High School Classroom 301 ID# MHS-01-301- CF9-P	145	N/A	N/A	Disconnected outlet and sign posted stating "DO NOT DRINK"
High School Classroom 301 ID# MHS-01-301- CF10-P	138	N/A	N/A	Disconnected outlet and sign posted stating "DO NOT DRINK"
High School Classroom 301 ID# MHS-01-301- CF11-P	143	N/A	N/A	Disconnected outlet and sign posted stating "DO NOT DRINK"

High School Classroom 301 ID# MHS-01-301- CF12-P	53.7	N/A	N/A	Disconnected outlet and sign posted stating “DO NOT DRINK”
High School Classroom 304 ID# MHS-01-304- CF1-P	43.3	N/A	N/A	Disconnected outlet and sign posted stating “DO NOT DRINK” Water cooler will be provided.
High School Classroom 304 ID# MHS-01-304- CF8-P	53.2	N/A	N/A	Disconnected outlet and sign posted stating “DO NOT DRINK”
High School Classroom 304 ID# MHS-01-304- CF9-P	26.6	N/A	N/A	Disconnected outlet and sign posted stating “DO NOT DRINK”
High School Classroom 304 ID# MHS-01-304- CF10-P	30.5	N/A	N/A	Disconnected outlet and sign posted stating “DO NOT DRINK”
High School Classroom 304 ID# MHS-01-304- CF16-P	21	N/A	N/A	Disconnected outlet and sign posted stating “DO NOT DRINK”
High School Classroom 306 ID# MHS-01-306- CF3-P	23.2	N/A	N/A	Disconnected outlet and sign posted stating “DO NOT DRINK” Water cooler will be provided.
High School Classroom 306 ID# MHS-01-306- CF7-P	63.7	N/A	N/A	Disconnected outlet and sign posted stating “DO NOT DRINK”
High School Classroom 306 ID# MHS-01-306- CF8-P	144	N/A	N/A	Disconnected outlet and sign posted stating “DO NOT DRINK”

High School Classroom 306 ID# MHS-01-306-CF9-P	466	N/A	N/A	Disconnected outlet and sign posted stating "DO NOT DRINK"
High School Classroom 306 ID# MHS-01-306-CF13-P	18.8	N/A	N/A	Disconnected outlet and sign posted stating "DO NOT DRINK"
High School OUTSIDE BATHROOM ID# MHS-00-OUTSIDE BR-BF3-P	60.1	486	9.2	Disconnected outlet and sign posted stating "DO NOT DRINK" Faucet and plumbing to wall will be removed and replaced.
High School OUTSIDE BATHROOM ID# MHS-00-OUTSIDE GR-BF1-P	33.7	64	>2	Disconnected outlet and sign posted stating "DO NOT DRINK" Faucet and plumbing to wall will be removed and replaced.
High School OUTSIDE BATHROOM ID# MHS-00-OUTSIDE GR-BF2-P	59.5	46.6	3.3	Disconnected outlet and sign posted stating "DO NOT DRINK" Faucet and plumbing to wall will be removed and replaced.
High School OUTSIDE BATHROOM ID# MHS-00-OUTSIDE GR-BF3-P	31.4	17.7	>2	Disconnected outlet and sign posted stating "DO NOT DRINK" Faucet and plumbing to wall will be removed and replaced.
High School TRAINING OFFICE ID# MHS-01-TRAINER-HB-P	77.9	>2	>2	Disconnected outlet and sign posted stating "DO NOT DRINK". Water cooler will be provided. Faucet and plumbing to wall will be removed and replaced.
High School TRAINING OFFICE ID# MHS-01-TRAINER-CF-P	44.5	21.1	>2	Disconnected outlet and sign posted stating "DO NOT DRINK" Faucet and plumbing to wall will be removed and replaced.

High School Classroom 121 ID# MHS-01-121- CF-P	73.4	53.1	3.1	Disconnected outlet and sign posted stating “DO NOT DRINK” Water cooler will be provided. Faucet and plumbing to wall will be removed and replaced.
High School KITCHEN ID# MHS-01-KIT- KT-P	23.8	19.2	<2	Disconnected outlet and sign posted stating “DO NOT USE” Faucet and plumbing to wall will be removed and replaced.
High School Classroom 220 ID# MHS-02-220- CF1-P	52.8	28.6	3.9	Disconnected outlet and sign posted stating “DO NOT DRINK” Water cooler will be provided. Faucet and plumbing to wall will be removed and replaced.

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, can significantly increase a person’s total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person’s total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.manasquanschools.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Matthew Hudson at 732.528.8820 ext. 1016 or Lynn Coates at 732.528.8803 ext. 1906.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

Dr. Frank Kasyan

Dr. Frank Kasyan
Superintendent of Schools

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under six years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

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Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

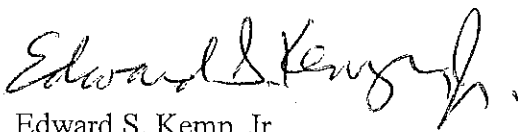
For More Information

A copy of the test results is available at the school for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.niansfieldelementary.org under "Our District." For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Randy Wanous at 908 689-3212 x 1188.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,



Edward S. Kemp, Jr.
Superintendent of Schools

Mansfield Township Elementary School
50 Port Murray Road
Port Murray, NJ 07865
908-689-3212 Phone
908-689-6576 Fax

Mr. E. Kemp
Superintendent
kempe@mansfieldelementary.org

Mr. J. Melitsky
Principal
melitskyj@mansfieldelementary.org

April 28, 2017

Dear Mansfield School Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. For this reason, in 1993 we began testing our drinking water for lead, following recommended guidelines. Our last cycle of testing occurred in 2015. Recent changes in the Department of Education regulations require all school districts to test all drinking water outlets and food preparation sources by July 13, 2017. Mansfield Township Elementary School has completed all testing.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for the school. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 45 samples taken, all but 2 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action Mansfield Elementary School has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Nurse's Room Sink ID# MES-01-NURSE-NS-P	19.2	Posted signage: DO NOT DRINK SAFE FOR HANDWASHING
LIBRARY SINK ID# MES-01-LIBRARY-TL-P	18.6	Posted signage: DO NOT DRINK SAFE FOR HANDWASHING

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Mansfield Elementary has implemented immediate remedial measures for the two possible drinking water outlets with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). A "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign has been posted at both sink locations. We noted that both sinks contain the same make and model fixture from 1976. The fixtures will be replaced, and new water samples will be taken.

(over)

**MAPLE SHADE BOARD OF EDUCATION****Administration Building
170 Frederick Avenue, Maple Shade, N.J. 08052-3299**Beth Norcia
*Superintendent of Schools*Diana Cawood
Business Administrator/Board Secretary

Dear Maple Shade High School Families,

As many of you may have read, the Department of Education issued regulations for all schools to have their drinking water tested for lead. We had preliminary tests done in July of 2016 with all levels in the acceptable range. In April, we tested all of Maple Shade Schools with a total of 278 samples taken. Most of the areas that came back above the acceptable levels were in areas of the science labs as well as exterior faucets. Most of these areas do not get much or any use.

In accordance with the NJ Department of Education regulations, Maple Shade Schools will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the Lead Action Level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [PPB]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a “DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY” sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Prior to the full testing, district officials developed a Lead Sampling Plan and conducted a plumbing profile. Through this effort, we identified and tested all potential drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the one hundred and one (101) samples collected from Maple Shade High School, Sixty seven (67) tested below the Lead Action Level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water 15 µg/l (parts per billion [PPB]) and thirty four (34) tested above the lead action level.

The table below identifies the water outlets that tested above the 15 PPB for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action the Maple Shade School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
15S 38-0324-HS15 Conference Room B Sink	68.9	All outlets will be shut down for consumption and we will follow the required DEP investigative protocol including retesting of all areas
16E 38-0324-HS16 Exterior Faucet outside of Conf Rm B	86	
20E 38-0324-HS20 Exterior Faucet outside of Conf Area near Guidance	76.1	
24EW 38-0324-HS24 E-25 Eyewash Station	72.2	
25S 38-0324-HS25 E-25 Sink next to Eyewash Station	24.8	
26S 38-0324-HS26 E-25 Left Sink along back wall	261	

27S 38-0324-HS27 Prep Lab Sink E-25 side	26.3	
28S 38-0324-HS28 Prep Lab Sink E-26 side	35.4	All outlets will be shut down for consumption and we will follow the required DEP investigative protocol including retesting of all areas
29ES 38-0324-HS29 E-26 Eyewash Station	18	
30S 38-0324-HS30 E-26 Sink next to Eyewash Station	29.5	
31S 38-0324-HS31 E-26 Sink closest to entrance	27.2	
39 E 38-0324-HS39 Exterior Faucet outside of C-10 corner wall	15.6	
42E 38-0324-HS42 Exterior Faucet in the outside general area	710	
43WF 38-0324-HS43 C-39 Water Fountain part of Sink	16.4	
44EW 38-0324-HS44 C-38 Eyewash Station	32.4	
45S 38-0324-HS45 C-38 Sink next to Eyewash Station	21.5	
46S 38-0324-HS46 C-38 Right Sink on the back middle station	22.1	
47S 38-0324-HS47 Prep Room Sink C-38 side	63.4	
48S 38-0324-HS48 C-35 Sink - front Student table	50.8	
49S 38-0324-HS49 Prep Room sink C-35 Side	302	
51S 38-0324-HS51 C-35 Sink next to Eyewash Station	21.6	All outlets will be shut down for consumption and we will follow the required DEP investigative protocol including retesting of all areas
53S 38-0324-HS53 C-37 Sink next to Eyewash Station	20.2	
55S 38-0324-HS55 Prep Room Sink C-36 side	26.3	
56S 38-0324-HS56 C-36 Left side first Sink	21.3	
57S 38-0324-HS57 C-37 back middle station-right side sink	25.1	
58S 38-0324-HS58 C-36 Student Station Sink near Teacher's area	18.6	
59EW 38-0324-HS59 C-26 Eyewash Station	57.4	
60S 38-0324-HS60 C-36 Sink next to Eyewash Station	29.3	
62S 38-0324-HS62 C-Wing Boy's Restroom Sink - 1st one	20	All outlets will be shut down for consumption and we will follow the required DEP investigative protocol including retesting of all areas
68S 38-0324-HS68 Handicap Bathroom Sink (right side)	24.1	
74E 38-0324-HS74 Exterior Faucet outside of Gym	3370	
84S 38-0324-HS84 Girl's Coaches Office Bathroom Sink	18.5	
87WF 38-0324-HS87 A-12 Woodshop Water Fountain	1170	

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.mapleshade.org For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Rick Winter, Supervisor of Buildings and Grounds @ 856 779-1750, ext 5256.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

Beth Norcia, Superintendent



MAPLE SHADE BOARD OF EDUCATION

Administration Building
170 Frederick Avenue, Maple Shade, N.J. 08052-3299

Beth Norcia
Superintendent of Schools

Diana Cawood
Business Administrator/Board Secretary

Dear Maude Wilkins Families,

As many of you may have read, the Department of Education issued regulations for all schools to have their drinking water tested for lead. We had preliminary tests done in July of 2016 with all levels in the acceptable range. In April, we tested all of Maple Shade Schools with a total of 278 samples taken. Most of the areas that came back above the acceptable levels were in areas of the science labs as well as exterior faucets. Most of these areas do not get much or any use.

In accordance with the NJ Department of Education regulations, Maple Shade Schools will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the Lead Action Level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [PPB]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a “DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY” sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Prior to the full testing, district officials developed a Lead Sampling Plan and conducted a plumbing profile. Through this effort, we identified and tested all potential drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the sixty-four (64) samples collected from Maude Wilkins School, Fifty-two (52) tested below the Lead Action Level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water 15 µg/l (parts per billion [PPB]) and twelve (12) tested above the lead action level.

The table below identifies the water outlets that tested above the 15 PPB for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action the Maple Shade School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
2S 38-0401-MW02 Sink across from Steamer in Kitchen	28.7	All outlets will be shut down for consumption and we will follow the required DEP investigative protocol including retesting of all areas
4ST 38-0401-MW04 Steamer Sink in Kitchen	50.6	
7S 38-0401-MW07 Kitchen Sink across from Freezer	30.09	
16E 38-0401-MW16 Exterior Faucet outside of Lobby	24.6	
38-0401-MW17 Room 123 Restroom Sink	15.7	
2AS 38-0401-MW22 Nurse's Office Sink	28.7	
4AS 38-0401-MW24 Faculty Lounge Restroom Sink	50.6	

7AE 38-0401-MW27 Exterior Faucet outside of Faculty Lounge	30.09	All outlets will be shut down for consumption and we will follow the required DEP investigative protocol including retesting of all areas
16AWF 38-0401-MW36 Water Fountain across from Room 101	24.60	
17AS38-0401-MW37 Main Office Sink	15.7	
24AWF 38-0401-MW44 Room 132 Water Fountain	24	
43AE 38-0401-MW62 Exterior Faucet on Cutler Ave	21.6	

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.mapleshade.org For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Rick Winter, Supervisor of Buildings and Grounds @ 856 779-1750, ext 5256.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

Beth Norcia, Superintendent



MAPLE SHADE BOARD OF EDUCATION

Administration Building
170 Frederick Avenue, Maple Shade, N.J. 08052-3299

Beth Norcia
Superintendent of Schools

Diana Cawood
Business Administrator/Board Secretary

Dear RJ Steinhauer Families,

As many of you may have read, the Department of Education issued regulations for all schools to have their drinking water tested for lead. We had preliminary tests done in July of 2016 with all levels in the acceptable range. In April, we tested all of Maple Shade Schools with a total of 278 samples taken. Most of the areas that came back above the acceptable levels were in areas of the science labs as well as exterior faucets. Most of these areas do not get much or any use.

In accordance with the NJ Department of Education regulations, Maple Shade Schools will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the Lead Action Level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [PPB]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a “DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY” sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Prior to the full testing, district officials developed a Lead Sampling Plan and conducted a plumbing profile. Through this effort, we identified and tested all potential drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the forty-nine (49) samples collected from RJ Steinhauer School, thirty six (36) tested below the Lead Action Level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water 15 µg/l (parts per billion [PPB]) and thirteen (13) tested above the lead action level.

The table below identifies the water outlets that tested above the 15 PPB for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action the Maple Shade School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
3AS 38-0324-S03 Science Room Sink 1st station set - left side	34.40	All outlets will be shut down for consumption and we will follow the required DEP investigative protocol including retesting of all areas
38-0324-S04 Science Room Sink 1st station set - right side	29.30	
38-0324-S05 Science Room Sink back wall-1st set - left side	21.10	
38-0324-S06 Science Room Sink back wall-1st set - right side	16.80	
38-0324-S07 Science Room Sink back wall-2nd set - left side	18.70	
38-0324-S08 Science Room Sink back wall-2nd set - right side	35.20	
38-0324-S09 Science Room Sink 2nd station set - left side	37.50	

38-0324-S10 Science Room Sink 2nd station set - right side	39.60	All outlets will be shut down for consumption and we will follow the required DEP investigative protocol including retesting of all areas
38-0324-S11 Science Room Sink 3rd station set - left side	23.40	
38-0324-S12 Science Room Sink 3rd station set - right side	25.90	
38-0324-S13 Science Room Teacher's sink	25.70	
1I 38-0324-S29 Kitchen Ice Machine (line prior to filter system)	691.00	
22F 38-0324-S50 Exterior Faucet (Outside)	16.90	

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.mapleshade.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Rick Winter, Supervisor of Buildings and Grounds @ 856 779-1750, ext 5256.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

Beth Norcia, Superintendent



MAPLE SHADE BOARD OF EDUCATION

Administration Building
170 Frederick Avenue, Maple Shade, N.J. 08052-3299

Beth Norcia
Superintendent of Schools

Diana Cawood
Business Administrator/Board Secretary

Dear Howard Yocum Families,

As many of you may have read, the Department of Education issued regulations for all schools to have their drinking water tested for lead. We had preliminary tests done in July of 2016 with all levels in the acceptable range. In April, we tested all of Maple Shade Schools with a total of 278 samples taken. Most of the areas that came back above the acceptable levels were in areas of the science labs as well as exterior faucets. Most of these areas do not get much or any use.

Results of our Testing

Prior to the full testing, district officials developed a Lead Sampling Plan and conducted a plumbing profile. Through this effort, we identified and tested all potential drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the sixty-four (64) samples collected from Howard Yocum Elementary School sixty-four (64) tested below the Lead Action Level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water 15 µg/l (parts per billion [PPB]) and zero (0) tested above the lead action level.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.mapleshade.org For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Rick Winter, Supervisor of Buildings and Grounds @ 856 779-1750, ext 5256.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

Beth Norcia, Superintendent



MARLBORO TOWNSHIP PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Office of the Superintendent of Schools

1980 Township Drive
Marlboro, New Jersey 07746-2298

ERIC M. HIBBS, Ed.D.
SUPERINTENDENT

Telephone: (732) 972-2000
Fax: (732) 972-2003

May 17, 2017

Sent via e-mail: Leadtesting@doe.state.nj.us

To whom it may concern:

On April 12 and April 13, 2017 the Marlboro School District conducted lead in drinking water sampling. The lead in drinking water sampling was conducted in accordance with the New Jersey Schools Lead in Drinking Water Regulations; N.J.A.C. 6A:26-1.2;12.4 and the USEPA "3 T's for Reducing Lead in Drinking Water in Schools". A total of 396 drinking water samples were analyzed from all drinking water outlets to which a student or staff member has or may have access to.

Of the 396 samples analyzed, all but 40 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]). In compliance with N.J.A.C. 6A:26-1.2;12.4 twenty four hour notification requirements to the Department of Education the table below identifies the water outlets that tested above the 15 ppb for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary immediate remedial action Marlboro School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Facility	Sampling ID	Initial Result in µg/l (ppb)	Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Abbott Early Learning Center	AELC-POE	139	4.81	Posted as "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
Abbott Early Learning Center	AELC-WF-19	32.7	5.93	Immediately taken out of service
Abbott Early Learning Center	AELC-WF-22	29.8	29.8	Immediately taken out of service
Admin Bldg.	AB-POE	15.4	ND	Posted as "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
Admin Bldg.	AB-S-04	18.6	1.26	Posted as "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"

Annex	BGA-POE	447	1.49	Posted as “DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY”
Defino Central Elementary	DC-WF-15	144	18.9	Immediately taken out of service
Defino Central Elementary	DC-WF-24	28.2	23.6	Immediately taken out of service

Defino Central Elementary	DC-WF-25	110	34.3	Immediately taken out of service
Marlboro Elementary	MES-WF-05	24.2	1.99	Immediately taken out of service
Marlboro Elementary	MES-WF-24	31.7	2.13	Immediately taken out of service
Marlboro Elementary	MES-S-26	448	1.95	Posted as “DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY”
Marlboro Elementary	MES-S-27	42.5	42.9	Posted as “DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY”
Marlboro Elementary	MES-S-28	950	0.877	Posted as “DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY”
Marlboro Elementary	MES-S-29	36.0	0.725	Posted as “DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY”
Marlboro MS	MMS-POE	163	3.43	Posted as “DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY”
Marlboro MS	MMS-S-15	47.7	16.7	Posted as “DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY”
Marlboro MS	MMS-S-16	56.6	30.8	Posted as “DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY”
Marlboro MS	MMS-S-22	18.0	1.00	Posted as “DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY”
Marlboro MS	MMS-S-24	309	20.7	Posted as “DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY”
Marlboro MS	MMS-S-31	39.5	0.983	Posted as “DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY”
Marlboro MS	MMS-S-37	15.6	5.86	Posted as “DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY”
Marlboro MS	MMS-S-38	24.4	4.17	Posted as “DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY”
Marlboro MS	MMS-S-39	42.1	1.43	Posted as “DO NOT DRINK – SAFE

				FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
Robertsville Elementary	RV-S-14	18.9	1.07	Posted as "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
Robertsville Elementary	RV-S-16	182	44.6	Posted as "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
Robertsville Elementary	RV-S-17	16.2	1.93	Posted as "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
Dugan Elementary	DES-WF-02	18.2	1,450	Immediately taken out of service
Dugan Elementary	DES-WF-09	41.1	0.919	Immediately taken out of service
Dugan Elementary	DES-WF-16	24.2	2.96	Immediately taken out of service
Dugan Elementary	DES-WF-18	31.5	15.0	Immediately taken out of service
Dugan Elementary	DES-WF-19	19.2	13.2	Immediately taken out of service
Dugan Elementary	DES-WF-32	311	20.9	Immediately taken out of service
Dugan Elementary	DES-WF-48	16.1	20.9	Immediately taken out of service
Dugan Elementary	DES-WF-49	17.3	13.1	Immediately taken out of service
Dugan Elementary	DES-S-55	19.1	ND	Posted as "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
Asher Holmes	AH-WF-25	146	10.8	Immediately taken out of service
Memorial MS	MMM-S-24	175	0.850	Posted as "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
Memorial MS	MMM-S-25	29.7	0.691	Posted as "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
Memorial MS	MMM-S-36	62.6	25.4	Posted as "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"

*ND = Non Detectable – Below the detection limit of 0.5 ppb

Superintendent Name (Print): Dr. Eric M. Hibbs

Eric M. Hilby

Signature:

Date: May 17, 2017



Medford Township Public Schools

137 Hartford Road, Medford, New Jersey 08055
609-654-6416 Fax 609-654-7436

Dear Medford Township School Community:

In the early Spring of 2016, several school districts and communities nationally reported concerns regarding the quality of their potable water. As always here in Medford, we strive to be proactive regarding concerns of this nature. In May of 2016, Mr. John Gallagher, Supervisor of Operations employed the services of an Environmental Company to test our potable water in each of our schools and facilities. We received the results from the company on June 3, 2016, indicating that all of the five random samples at each location were below the required action limits at that time.

On July 13, 2016, The New Jersey State Board of Education (NJBOE) adopted new regulations regarding testing for lead in potable water in all public schools throughout New Jersey. Regulations mandated that testing be performed within 365 days of the effective date. As our school district is committed to protecting the health of our students, teachers, and staff, we employed a company to retest all of our facilities in relationship to the new established standards by the NJBOE. This in addition to the general municipal water testing completed monthly to the incoming potable water.

The new NJBOE established regulations require extensive testing of all our water sources, including water fountains, sinks with attached fountain drinking bubblers, all general use faucets and utility sinks. Depending upon the results of the sampling, remedial measures may include, but are not limited to water flushing, fixture and/or valve replacement, pipe removal and/or general cleaning. We are directed as per the NJBOE regulations to implement immediate remedial measures for any potable water outlet with results greater than the action level of 15 ug/l [ppb] (parts per billion). These may include turning off an outlet, unless it is determined that the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a sign posted **"DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HAND WASHING ONLY."**

An outline of the testing results are listed below. Based upon the technical guidance developed by the NJDEP, we completed and submitted a plumbing profile for each of our facilities. We identified and tested all portable water and food preparation outlets. Of the 163 samples taken, all but 14 tested below the lead action level established by NJDEP for lead in drinking water of 15 ug/l [ppb] (parts per billion). Please note that 92% of the samples taken throughout the district passed.

When reviewing the attached results you will notice that 10 of the 14 action level samples are located in the Haines Sixth Grade Center. As you are aware, Haines transitioned from an elementary school to the Sixth Grade Center in 2004. Many of the classrooms at Haines have a working sink with a fountain drinking bubbler. After checking with the nine individual teachers within these identified classrooms, it was reported to me that the bubblers have not been utilized for drinking purposes for years. Students and staff primarily drink from fountains in the hallways that have not been identified through the sampling process. The other four failed locations are associated with old fixtures and/or non-potable use locations that will be immediately remedied. All remediation is expected to be completed over the next several weeks, well before the close of the school year.

All samples were taken from first draw, non-flowing conditions to be conservative, as flowing conditions my result in non-detectable results. I am pleased to report that after receiving the flush tests results, all 14 locations were below the acceptable NJDEP standard for lead in potable water. These results indicate that our remediation will focus at the faucets/drinking fountains, not our piping or water source.

The table below identifies all water outlets that test above the 15 ug/l [ppb] (parts per billion) for lead. The actual lead levels and the immediate remedial actions that our district has already taken to remediate the levels of lead at these locations are also listed:

#	Sample Location	First Draw Result in ug/l(ppb)	Flush Draw Result in ug/l(ppb)	Interim Remedial Action	Basis/Follow Up
1	Allen School Room 3 sink ALLN-CS-RM 3	23.1	<2.00	Sink taken out of service	Replace Faucet Retest
2	Memorial School Kitchen Faucet MEM-KE-KITCH	22.1	<2.00	Faucet taken out of service	Replace faucet Retest
3	Cranberry Pines School Room 703 Fountain CRAN-DW-KM703	17.8	2.07	Fountain taken out of service	Replace fountain bubbler and Retest other fountain near
4	Cranberry Pines School Media Center Sink CRAN-SO-Media	21.6	<2.00	Sink taken out of service	Replace Faucet Retest
5	Haines School Room 26 – Bubbler SIX DW-RM-26	18.3	5.07	Bubbler removed from service	Permanent removal from service
6	Haines School Room 25 – Bubbler SIX DW- RM - 25	26.1	5.94	Bubbler removed from service	Permanent removal from service
7	Haines School Room 24 – Bubbler SIX DW-RM-24	54	<2.00	Bubbler removed from service	Permanent removal from service
8	Haines School Room 23- Sink SIX-CS-RM-23	138	2.48	Sink taken out of service	Replace faucet Retest
9	Haines School Room 22 – Bubbler SIX-DW-RM-22	95	8.15	Bubbler removed from service	Permanent removal from service
10	Haines School Room 21 – Sink SIX-CS-RM-21	36.7	2.27	Sink taken out of service	Replace Faucet Retest
11	Haines School Room 9 – Sink SIX-CS-RM-9	17.2	<2.00	Sink taken out of service	Replace Faucet Retest
12	Haines School Room 5 – Bubbler SIX-DW-RM-5	122	5.53	Bubbler removed from service	Permanent removal from service
13	Haines School Media Center – Sink SIX-SO-MEDIA	19	<2.00	Sink taken out of service	Replace faucet Retest
14	Haines School Gymnasium – Fountain Bubbler SIX-DW-GYM	20.5	7.04	Bubbler removed from service	Permanent removal from service

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers, and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily because of corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes, and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain higher levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

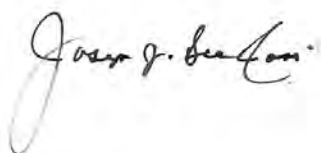
Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a **person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make us 20% or more of person's total exposure of lead.**

For More Information

A copy of our district's test results are available at our Maintenance/Transportation Center, 28 Branin Road for inspection by staff, parents and the public, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. The results will also be available on our district website. For more information on **reducing lead exposure in your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's website at www.epa.gov/lead** or call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

As I previously mentioned, the Medford Township Public School believes in being proactive and takes the safety of students and staff very seriously. We are grateful that our sampling program indicated relatively minor issues as compared to many other districts across the state where much larger problems are being identified. With consistent flushing, proper maintenance, service to some existing units and removal of a few older fixtures, we anticipate passing all future testing events. As always, if you should have any questions/concerns or need additional information do not hesitate to contact me at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Joseph J. Del Rossi".

Joseph J. Del Rossi, Ed. D.
Superintendent of Schools

JJD/gp



M.E.T.S. Charter School
211 Sherman Avenue
Jersey City, NJ 07302
P – 201-526-8500
F – 201-526-7630
www.metscharterschool.org
info@metscharterschool.org

Mr. Ian Fallstich – Lead Administrator & CEO
Ms. Madelyn Dullea - Assistant Lead Administrator
Mr. Robert Clark – School Business Administrator & Board Secretary

May 15, 2017

Dear M.E.T.S. Charter School Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, M.E.T.S. Charter School tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, M.E.T.S. Charter School will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within M.E.T.S. Charter School. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 33 samples taken, all but 3 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action M.E.T.S. Charter School has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Bathroom 1 MCS-GFL-S- Bathroom 1	15.8	Disconnected outlet
Boy's RR 3 MCS-2FL-S-Boy's RR 3	353	Disconnected outlet
Rm 205 MCS-2FL-S-Rm 205	115	Disconnected outlet

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing,

reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At very high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.metscharterschool.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Robert Clark in the Business Office, 201-526-8500 x870.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,



Ian Fallstich
Lead Administrator/C.E.O
M.E.T.S. Charter Schools



METUCHEN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Office of the Superintendent

16 Simpson Place
Metuchen, New Jersey 08840

Vincent Caputo, Ed.D.
Superintendent

Phone: (732) 321-8700 Ext. 1016
Fax: (732) 321-6567

April 18, 2017

Dear Edgar Middle School Parents/Guardians,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Edgar Middle School will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 $\mu\text{g/l}$ (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Metuchen School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 19 samples taken, all but 2 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 $\mu\text{g/l}$ [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 $\mu\text{g/l}$ for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action Metuchen School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in $\mu\text{g/l}$ (ppb)	Remedial Action
Edgar School Room 105 Sink ID # EMS-SF-R105	19.0	Installed new faucet. Water outlet cannot be used until tested again.
Edgar School Room 106 Sink ID# EMS-SF-R106	19.8	Installed new faucet. Water outlet cannot be used until tested again.



Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at Metuchenschools.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Gerard Redmond, Supervisor of Buildings and Grounds, 732-321-8700 ext. 1013.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Vincent Caputo'.

Vincent Caputo, Ed.D.
Superintendent

May 17, 2017

Mi Casita Day Care Center, Inc.
551 Spruce St.
Camden, N.j. 08103

Dear **Mi Casita Day Care Center, Inc.** Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, **Camden City Public School** tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Mi Casita Day Care Center, Inc. will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for Mi Casita Day Care Center, Inc.. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 27 samples taken, all but (1) tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action **Mi Casita Day Care Center, Inc.** has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
MCDCC 1 st Floor – Men's Bathroom sink	23	Sign posted, "Do not Drink, Safe for handwashing only"

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy

contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at micasitadaycare.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact [Flora Rivera](#) at the [main office](#), (856) 541-4772.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

[Flora Rivera, Executive Director](#)
[Mi Casita Day Care Center, Inc.](#)

MIDDLESEX PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Office of Facilities
300 JOHN F. KENNEDY DRIVE
MIDDLESEX, NEW JERSEY 08846
mulveyr@middlesex.k12.nj.us

September 15, 2016

To: NJ Department of Education

Cc: Dr. Linda Madison; Superintendent of Schools
Michele Loree; Business Administrator/Board Secretary

From: Ray Mulvey; Director of Facilities; CEFM

RE: District Lead Testing Results

After two rounds of potable water source testing (i.e. fountains & sinks were tested) there were only (2) locations in the district which exceeded the EPA Action Level of 15 ppb; these locations are as follows:

- Sample VM-12 (Water fountain by Main Office)-----Lead- 31.3 ppb

*Estimated abatement cost for this location is \$5,600; complete piping replacement is necessary as well as replacement of the existing china fixture with a new drinking fountain

- Sample HZ-2 (Water fountain in Room 106)-----Lead 30.1 ppb

*Estimated abatement cost for this location is \$2,700; partial re-plumb, new drinking bubbler device and in-line lead fitter is required at this location

Please also note that the test results indicated (2) areas that are approaching action level. These locations are as follows:

- Sample MHS-11 (Water fountain by MHS Auditorium)-----Lead 14.3 ppb

*Estimated abatement cost for this location is \$2,500; partial re-plumb and in-line lead fitter is required at this location; the existing fountain will be reinstalled

- Sample HZ-8 (Water fountain in Room 109))-----Lead 14.3 ppb

*Estimated abatement cost for this location is \$2,700; partial re-plumb, new drinking bubbler device and in-line lead fitter is required at this location

All (4) of the aforementioned drinking fountains have been taken out of service at this time.

Please kindly advise how we should proceed.

RJM/bb

**EMSL Analytical, Inc.**

200 Route 130 North, Cinnaminson, NJ 08077

Phone/Fax: (856) 303-2500 / (856) 786-5974

<http://www.EMSL.com>cinnaminsonleadlab@emsl.com

EMSL Order: 201606246
CustomerID: H&RE50
CustomerPO: CC 006007
ProjectID:

Attn: **Mike Hoodak**
Briggs Associates
A Division of H & R Environmental
3 Crosswicks Street
Bordentown, NJ 08505

Phone: (609) 298-5520
Fax: (609) 298-5477
Received: 06/06/16 9:00 AM
Collected: 6/4/2016

Project: **Middlesex BOE****Test Report: Lead in Water by Furnace AAS (EPA 200.9)**

<i>Client Sample Description</i>	<i>Lab ID</i>	<i>Collected</i>	<i>Analyzed</i>	<i>Lead Concentration</i>
MHS-1	201606246-0001	6/4/2016	6/16/2016	5.50 ppb
Site: Nurse's office				
MHS-2	201606246-0002	6/4/2016	6/16/2016	<3.00 ppb
Site: WF by Office's				
MHS-3	201606246-0003	6/4/2016	6/16/2016	4.34 ppb
Site: Room 305 Sink				
MHS-4	201606246-0004	6/4/2016	6/16/2016	<3.00 ppb
Site: Kitchen Sink				
MHS-5	201606246-0005	6/4/2016	6/16/2016	6.80 ppb
Site: WF by Gym				
MHS-6	201606246-0006	6/4/2016	6/16/2016	<3.00 ppb
Site: WF Near Room 205				
MHS-7	201606246-0007	6/4/2016	6/16/2016	<3.00 ppb
Site: WF by Room 214				
MHS-8	201606246-0008	6/4/2016	6/16/2016	<3.00 ppb
Site: WF by Room 222				
MHS-9	201606246-0009	6/4/2016	6/16/2016	<3.00 ppb
Site: WF By Library				
MHS-10	201606246-0010	6/4/2016	6/16/2016	3.19 ppb
Site: Kitchen Large Sink				
MHS-11	201606246-0011	6/4/2016	6/16/2016	14.6 ppb
Site: WF by Auditorium				
P-1	201606246-0012	6/4/2016	6/16/2016	<3.00 ppb
Site: Nurse's Snk				
P-2	201606246-0013	6/4/2016	6/16/2016	<3.00 ppb
Site: Faculty Lounge Sink				
P-3	201606246-0014	6/4/2016	6/16/2016	<3.00 ppb
Site: WF by Room B Right				
P-4	201606246-0015	6/4/2016	6/16/2016	<3.00 ppb
Site: WF by Room 3				

Phillip Worby, Lead Laboratory Manager
or other approved signatory

The test results contained within this report meet the requirements of NELAC unless otherwise noted. This report relates only to those items tested. Samples received in good condition unless otherwise noted. Quality Control Data associated with this sample set is within acceptable limits, unless otherwise noted. "<" (less than) result signifies that the analyte was not detected at or above the reporting limit.
Samples analyzed by EMSL Analytical, Inc. Cinnaminson, NJ NJ-NELAP 03036

Initial report from 06/18/2016 10:54:47

**EMSL Analytical, Inc.**

200 Route 130 North, Cinnaminson, NJ 08077

Phone/Fax: (856) 303-2500 / (856) 786-5974

<http://www.EMSL.com>cinnaminsonleadlab@emsl.com

EMSL Order: 201606246
CustomerID: H&RE50
CustomerPO: CC 006007
ProjectID:

Attn: **Mike Hoodak**
Briggs Associates
A Division of H & R Environmental
3 Crosswicks Street
Bordentown, NJ 08505

Phone: (609) 298-5520
Fax: (609) 298-5477
Received: 06/06/16 9:00 AM
Collected: 6/4/2016

Project: **Middlesex BOE****Test Report: Lead in Water by Furnace AAS (EPA 200.9)**

<i>Client Sample Description</i>	<i>Lab ID</i>	<i>Collected</i>	<i>Analyzed</i>	<i>Lead Concentration</i>
P-5	201606246-0016	6/4/2016	6/16/2016	<3.00 ppb
Site: WF by Room 5				
P-6	201606246-0017	6/4/2016	6/16/2016	<3.00 ppb
Site: WF by Room B Left				
VM-1	201606246-0018	6/4/2016	6/16/2016	<3.00 ppb
Site: Faculty Lounge				
VM-2	201606246-0019	6/4/2016	6/16/2016	3.78 ppb
Site: Kitchen Small Sink				
VM-3	201606246-0020	6/4/2016	6/16/2016	<3.00 ppb
Site: Kitchen Large Sink				
VM-4	201606246-0021	6/4/2016	6/16/2016	<3.00 ppb
Site: WF by Cafeteria				
VM-5	201606246-0022	6/4/2016	6/16/2016	4.48 ppb
Site: WF by Room 158				
VM-6	201606246-0023	6/4/2016	6/16/2016	5.49 ppb
Site: WF by Room 151				
VM-7	201606246-0024	6/4/2016	6/16/2016	4.19 ppb
Site: WF by Room 148				
VM-8	201606246-0025	6/4/2016	6/16/2016	<3.00 ppb
Site: Room 140 Sink				
VM-9	201606246-0026	6/4/2016	6/16/2016	<3.00 ppb
Site: WF by Room 140				
VM-10	201606246-0027	6/4/2016	6/16/2016	<3.00 ppb
Site: WF by Room 125				
VM-11	201606246-0028	6/4/2016	6/16/2016	<3.00 ppb
Site: WF by Room 116				
VM-12	201606246-0029	6/4/2016	6/16/2016	313 ppb
Site: WF by Office				
VM-13	201606246-0030	6/4/2016	6/16/2016	<3.00 ppb
Site: Nurse's Office Sink				

Phillip Worby, Lead Laboratory Manager
or other approved signatory

The test results contained within this report meet the requirements of NELAC unless otherwise noted. This report relates only to those items tested. Samples received in good condition unless otherwise noted. Quality Control Data associated with this sample set is within acceptable limits, unless otherwise noted. "<" (less than) result signifies that the analyte was not detected at or above the reporting limit.
Samples analyzed by EMSL Analytical, Inc. Cinnaminson, NJ NJ-NELAP 03036

Initial report from 06/18/2016 10:54:47

**EMSL Analytical, Inc.**

200 Route 130 North, Cinnaminson, NJ 08077

Phone/Fax: (856) 303-2500 / (856) 786-5974

<http://www.EMSL.com>cinnaminsonleadlab@emsl.com

EMSL Order: 201606246
CustomerID: H&RE50
CustomerPO: CC 006007
ProjectID:

Attn: **Mike Hoodak**
Briggs Associates
A Division of H & R Environmental
3 Crosswicks Street
Bordentown, NJ 08505

Phone: (609) 298-5520
Fax: (609) 298-5477
Received: 06/06/16 9:00 AM
Collected: 6/4/2016

Project: **Middlesex BOE****Test Report: Lead in Water by Furnace AAS (EPA 200.9)**

<i>Client Sample Description</i>	<i>Lab ID</i>	<i>Collected</i>	<i>Analyzed</i>	<i>Lead Concentration</i>
WA-1	201606246-0031	6/4/2016	6/16/2016	<3.00 ppb
	Site: WF by Room 16			
WA-2	201606246-0032	6/4/2016	6/16/2016	<3.00 ppb
	Site: WF by Room 19			
WA-3	201606246-0033	6/4/2016	6/16/2016	<3.00 ppb
	Site: Faculty Lounge Sink			
WA-4	201606246-0034	6/4/2016	6/16/2016	<3.00 ppb
	Site: WF by Room 4			
WA-5	201606246-0035	6/4/2016	6/16/2016	<3.00 ppb
	Site: WF by Room 11			
HZ-1	201606246-0036	6/4/2016	6/16/2016	<3.00 ppb
	Site: WF in Gym			
HZ-2	201606246-0037	6/4/2016	6/16/2016	30.1 ppb
	Site: WF in Room 106			
HZ-3	201606246-0038	6/4/2016	6/16/2016	<3.00 ppb
	Site: Faculty Lounge Sink			
HZ-4	201606246-0039	6/4/2016	6/16/2016	<3.00 ppb
	Site: WF in Room 107			
HZ-5	201606246-0040	6/4/2016	6/15/2016	<3.00 ppb
	Site: WF in Room 117			
HZ-6	201606246-0041	6/4/2016	6/15/2016	<3.00 ppb
	Site: WF in Room 112			
HZ-7	201606246-0042	6/4/2016	6/15/2016	<3.00 ppb
	Site: WF by Custodian Room			
HZ-8	201606246-0043	6/4/2016	6/15/2016	14.3 ppb
	Site: WF in Room 109			

Phillip Worby, Lead Laboratory Manager
or other approved signatory

The test results contained within this report meet the requirements of NELAC unless otherwise noted. This report relates only to those items tested. Samples received in good condition unless otherwise noted. Quality Control Data associated with this sample set is within acceptable limits, unless otherwise noted. "<" (less than) result signifies that the analyte was not detected at or above the reporting limit.
Samples analyzed by EMSL Analytical, Inc. Cinnaminson, NJ NJ-NELAP 03036

Initial report from 06/18/2016 10:54:47